





# MUST ACT SOON.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—A special to the Journal and Advertiser from London says:

Ambassador Choate has received instructions from Washington to impress upon the British Government the necessity for immediate action upon the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

Mr. Choate will call upon Lord Lansdowne, and tell him the United States expects a decision on the treaty before March 4.

Mr. Choate has been informed unofficially of the disposition of the United States Senate to repeal the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and pass the Nicaragua canal bill if the pending treaty is not accepted. And he will tell the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs just what the situation in the Senate is.

He has received no intimation of any sort from the British Government, as to what its decision will be, but there is good reason for saying that England is inclined to temporize, feeling that by delay and perhaps by alternative suggestions, she may obtain some modification of the terms of the treaty itself or some set-off against what she considers her concessions.

Ambassador Choate's instructions from Washington are imperative and he will make Lord Lansdowne realize that whatever he intends to do must be done quickly.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—If Secretary Hay has communicated to Ambassador Choate any probable action of the Senate on the Nicaragua matter it is in private letters, for the executive department may not know officially of matters pending in the legislative department.

State department officials will not discuss the instructions sent to Mr. Choate.

# MISSIONARY DID NOT LOOT

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—Rev. Judson Smith, D. D., foreign secretary of the American Board, has received a letter from Rev. W. S. Ament, D. D., of Peking, written December 27, before any intimation had reached him of the criticisms which have arisen in the United States concerning the alleged looting and securing excessive indemnities for the Chinese Christians, and funds for himself and for the treasury of the American Board. His letter shows that no funds have been secured for Chinese Christians who have been injured in person and property.

Dr. Ament says: "After a very hard work in our department I am glad that I report progress to you. I visited (beginning on the south) Wen-Hsi, Pao-Ting Hsien, Pao-Chou, Ping-Ting, Cho-Chou, Liang-Hsiang, and on the east Shui-Hsi, I found the officials in all these places exceedingly friendly and anxious to settle the affairs of the converts, recognizing the right and need of such claims. I have made no use of foreign soldiers, and brought no external pressure to bear, relying in all cases upon the justice of our claims. Mr. Conger has supported us in our measures and methods taken, though the military people have not failed to make their criticisms. The survivors in all our country stations have been recouped for all their losses, again reinstated in their villages, with some money in hand and a promise of houses restored next spring. Over and above restoration for the converts, we have gathered in a fund for the support of widows and orphans who have no home and no one to look after them. While our own country thus fairly well and Shan-Si are suffering for the necessities of life. We have sent 200 taels to the Kiang people, but have heard nothing from Shan-Si. Instead of a famine in Peking, as many predicted this winter, supplies have come to the city in unusual quantities and the city was never better provided for than at present. By means of the army thousands of people found employment who would otherwise remain idle."

# The Russian Reprisals.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18.—The Finance Minister, M. Dewitte, has proved his ability to hit quick and hard. He was evidently prepared for reprisals before Secretary Gage took final action. M. Dewitte sent to the Senate Wednesday for publication an ordinance levying 25 per cent increased duty on the most important American imports into Russia. The ordinance was published today in the Official Messenger and becomes effective March 1.

This action is greatly regretted in American circles and Americans anticipate much harm therefrom. Well-informed Americans do not believe the Supreme Court will sustain the claim that Russia pays a bounty on sugar, directly or indirectly, and regard the action taken as hasty, though not unexpected. It is believed that little harm would have resulted in Russian interests if the action of the court had been awaited.

# New Sugar Company.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—The Post today says: Chicago capitalists have organized a \$1,000,000 corporation known as the Central Sugar Company, to compete with the American trust in the home supply. The corporation has already been chartered by the State of Illinois. The company is to be organized in a beet-sugar factory at Shelby, Ind. Ten thousand acres of land have been purchased and switches are being put in by the railroads. The factory will be ready in time for this year's crop. It will be able to produce 150,000 pounds of sugar daily, employing from 200 to 400 men.

# The Spanish Crisis.

MADRID, Feb. 19.—The Liberal today publishes a statement made by Senor Sagasta, the Liberal leader who said Senor Sagasta, the Conservative leader, cannot solve the crisis and his advent to power would only create trouble. The best solution, according to Senor Sagasta, is the retention of General Ascaso as Premier, as he can count on the support of the minorities.

# King Alexander Mad.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—A cable to the Journal from Vienna says: King Alexander of Serbia is reported to be a raving maniac. His madness, it is said, resulted from a nervous disorder which he inherited and which has developed slowly into total madness.

# CHINESE ROW.

PEKING, Feb. 19.—The foreign envoys have given the Chinese authorities eight days in which to issue satisfactory edicts.

PEKING, Feb. 17.—A few days ago Count von Waldersee wrote to the general under his supervision, notifying them to have all their available troops ready in two weeks for an expedition lasting eighty days. Today General Chaffee and General Vovron, the French commander, received letters asking for their co-operation and expressing a desire to know what forces they can spare. In commencing his letter to General Chaffee, Count von Waldersee says: "Owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the negotiations for peace and also circumstances rendering such a course desirable, it will probably be necessary to resume military operations on a large scale, especially toward the west."

It is not thought likely that General Chaffee will agree to such a plan with the French. The French commander, however, is expected to do so. Count von Waldersee's plan is to send the expedition in the first instance to Sir Alfred Gaselee, the British commander, but it is believed that in view of his recent illness General Gaselee will inform Count von Waldersee that he is unable to accept the command. In that event it will be offered to General Vovron, provided the French fall in with the arrangement, which Count von Waldersee believes will be the case. Such an offer to General Vovron would have the effect, it is thought, of overcoming the differences which have existed between the French and Germans, because it would be a demonstration of Count von Waldersee's confidence in the military ability of the French contingent.

There is an announcement expected that the destination of the proposed expedition is Singau-fu. The foreign envoys believe its object to be to compel the Chinese to accept the terms of the powers. It is thought that when it becomes known that the expedition has started the imperial court will hasten to comply immediately with all the demands of the joint note.

The military are much elated at the prospect of active service. Many believe the Chinese army will strive to the utmost to protect the province of Shensi against invasion.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 19.—A special dispatch from Peking says Field Marshal Count von Waldersee's expedition to Sian-fu will comprise 15,000 British, German, French and Italian. It is understood that if the expedition starts it will act as a guard of honor to the Emperor on his way back to Peking. It is rumored that the allies will simultaneously operate in the Yang-tse-kiang valley.

# PRESIDENT'S STAND.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—A special to the Sun from Washington says: The President has decided to take a determined stand against the expedition which Field Marshal von Waldersee is organizing to clear out the Chinese imperial troops in Chi-li province, in which Peking is situated. It is the opinion of this Government the plans of Count von Waldersee, if carried out, will cause another crisis in the relations of China and the powers and perhaps bring on a general war, which will result in the dissolution of the Empire and its division among the nations that favor that course.

# MORE ASSURANCES.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—A Havas agency dispatch from Peking says Li Hsun Chang and Prince Ching have informed the legations that the court agrees to inflict the punishment demands.

A cabinet council was held at the Elysee Palace today. The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, was still indisposed and was absent. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Del Casse, announced that the French Minister at Peking, M. Picbon, had notified the Chinese Government of the early return of the French agents to Mong Tse and Yun Lan and demanded that the viceroy of Yun Nan send a high mandarin to receive them and express regrets for past events. The Chinese Government, the Minister adds, has just replied that a

# NATURE'S PROVISION FOR MAN.

When Nature designed man she provided ample things for his preservation. Man was intended to live and be healthy on vegetation; that was the natural way. The only way to be healthy, or regain lost health, is by using nature's remedy and great blood purifier—Klappan's Indian Sassa. This is the great Indian remedy, taken direct from nature's unerring laboratory. It is made of simple herbs, roots and bark, and always acts naturally. It searches out the disease, finds the cause of it, slays it, and restores the body to a normally healthy condition. If your liver is sluggish, if you feel dull, drowsy, or inactive; if your heart doesn't pump right, palpitates, thumps, sometimes vigorously, and sometimes faintly; if your bowels are inactive, or over-active; if your stomach falls you; if your kidneys fail to act naturally; there is still help for you. If you will take Klappan's Indian Sassa, you must get it quickly. Disease is progressive. You must stop it at once. Klappan's Indian Sassa will do it. Klappan's Indian Sassa is sold by Klappan's Indian Remedies.

# Victims of a Fire.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 19.—The search for bodies in the ruins of the old Judson packing house, on Canal street, which was burned shortly after midnight, was continued for hours after the flames were extinguished, remaining in the ruins knowledge that the four firemen whose mangled bodies were pulled from under the debris of the fallen wall while the fire was in progress, were the only victims.

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# CONSUL HAY MAKES A RECORD

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Consul Hay scored a distinct diplomatic success at Pretoria before leaving there. Lord Kitchener had issued a proclamation at Johannesburg which, while allowing the English and Dutch to buy food from the Government stores, prohibited this privilege to foreigners. There is no food in shops and it is difficult to obtain food in any direction, so it looked like starvation for the 3,000 foreigners on the Rand. The Consul Corps at Johannesburg exhausted all their resources without avail, and at last dispatched Mr. Gordon, the American Consul agent, to Pretoria to enlist the help of the Consul. Mr. Hay, hearing that Lord Kitchener was about to leave town, went to him immediately with out consulting with his colleagues, laid the matter before him and succeeded in getting an order to the Military Governor at Johannesburg to allow not only Americans but all foreigners to obtain food at the Government stores on certificates from their representatives.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Consul Adelbert Hay is receiving a warm welcome from friends in London, says the Tribune's correspondent in London. He is modest and reticent and talks like an honest neutral who has done his work with strict impartiality. He distributed 4,000 letters among the British prisoners and arranged money remittances for them, yet commanded the respect of President Kruger, Reitz and the Boer officials, and when he left Pretoria received the honor of a farewell dinner from a dozen burghers. On the other hand, his relations with General Roberts and General Kitchener were most friendly and the Boer prisoners were grateful for his timely services. He refers in the kindest terms to the leaders on each side and avoids any display of partisanship. Mr. Hay will spend a fortnight quietly in London and on the continent before sailing for America.

# RETRIBUTION PROPOSED.

A Canadian Legislator Wants to Hit American Trade.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 19.—In the House of Commons, Mr. MacLean of East York called the attention of the Government to a St. Petersburg dispatch announcing the imposition of a retaliatory tariff against the United States. Mr. MacLean argued that Canada should follow the example set by Russia and have a sliding scale tariff, which would favor our friends and be directed against those who were not friendly. He said that Canada was the best outside customer the United States had, and so long as we were doing at present, Canada would never get fair treatment from the United States. Canada should touch the American pocket through the tariff. If Canada did so, the Alaska boundary question and other unsettled matters between both countries would soon be disposed of. The Government made no reply.

# FRIEND TO FRIEND.

It is not so much what the newspapers say as what neighbor says to neighbor, or friend to friend, that has brought Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy into such general use. It is as natural for people to express their gratitude after using this remedy as it is for water to flow down hill. It is the one remedy that can always be depended upon, whether a baby be sick with cholera infantum or a man with cholera morbus. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. Have you a bottle of it in your home? For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., sole agents Hawaii Territory.

# RUSSIA'S SUGAR RULING.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, resolutions declaring "that the recent ruling on the importation of sugar from Russia will, under existing circumstances and the retaliatory attitude taken by the Russian Government, most seriously affect, if not destroy, the export trade of this country to Russia."

A meeting of the association is called for February 23 to determine upon such action as may be necessary to secure a rehearing or a reversal of the decision.

A measure making the Chinese exclusion law more strict has been introduced in Congress.

# Mrs. Carrie Nation Goes to Jail---More Excitement

TOPEKA, February 18.—Mrs. Carrie Nation is now in the county jail as the result of her trial on a peace warrant before Judge Hazen. The warrant was sworn to by the Mosser Cold Storage Company, into whose plant Mrs. Nation entered yesterday morning. Mrs. Nation acted as her own attorney in the trial. Judge Hazen placed her under a \$2,000 bond to keep the peace and ordered her to appear before him at the next term of court. Mrs. Nation refused to give the bond and said she would go to jail. She is now detained in the hospital room of the county jail, where she will probably remain for some time.

It is not likely that Mrs. Nation will be released on a bond, because she declares that she will resume her smashing crusade against the "Johns" immediately upon her release. Her friends have been advised that Judge Hazen will order her released only on promise to send her to her home at Medicine Lodge.

Judge Hazen tonight placed Cal McDonald, Mrs. Rose Crist and Miss Maceline Southard under peace bonds. The judge delivered a scathing address to the three Nation leaders. He expressed the opinion that Mrs. Nation is insane, and advised those who encourage her methods of reform ought to be ashamed of themselves. The warrants for the arrest of the three above named were sworn out by William Mosser. He has also begun suits for malicious trespass against Mrs. Nation, Mrs. Crist, Miss Southard, Cal McDonald, Frank Murphy, Dr. Eva Harding, Mrs. A. B. Chadwick and Rev. F. W. Emerson.

Somewhat of a sensation was produced in the saloon-wreckers' camp when it became known that three of their members had been put under bond and others were to be sued. Interesting developments are looked for.

# TROUBLE IN A KANSAS TOWN.

WINFIELD, Kas., February 18.—A printed circular signed "Determined Women," warning the Winfield Commercial Club, has been issued. It says that men meet at the club "to drink, gamble and hold liquor carnivals," and closes: "If these things are not stopped the den of vice will be demolished, and you may prosecute your mothers, wives and daughters if you choose."

The saloon-keepers have stored their goods at their houses and say they will defend them with their lives. LEAVENWORTH, Kas., February 18.—Mrs. Rose Hudson, wife of John Hudson, a saloon-keeper at Milwood, fourteen miles north of here, was shot and instantly killed last night during a raid upon her husband's saloon. Hudson had been warned to close his saloon but refused. About 10 o'clock three men entered the place and called for drinks. When served they raged on the counter and gave a signal. Hudson jumped from behind the bar and grabbed one of the men. In the scrimmage a shotgun which the man carried was discharged, the contents ended one of the men. Mrs. Hudson, attracted by the noise, ran screaming into the room, while a mob of forty men, most of whom were masked, entered in answer to the signal. In the melee that followed Mrs. Hudson was shot in the head by a shotgun, the top of her head being blown off. William Webb, one of the raiders, was shot in the shoulder by a revolver. Nearly a hundred shots were fired. Hudson carried his dying wife into an adjoining room and she died without reaching the jail.

Sheriff Everhardt, who went to Milwood, has secured four prisoners, two of whom are John and Henry Wilson, young farmers. Others implicated will be arrested. There were no women in the mob, it being composed of farmers, all in disguise. The sensation is in a fever of excitement and more trouble is threatened.

# DISCOVER HIM.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 19.—One of the three men implicated in the kidnapping of Edward Cudahy, Jr., has been arrested and is now in the city jail. The man was arrested Saturday night but the news was suppressed by the police until today.

When the suspect was brought into the presence of young Cudahy for identification the young man said: "This is the man who asked me to set into the wagon. There is no doubt about it; he is the man."

The police thus far refuse to divulge the identity of the prisoner, but it is known that he has been under surveillance for some time, as it has been known that he has been writing letters concerning the Cudahy case, and this fact brought suspicion upon him.

Edward Cudahy told a representative of the Associated Press that the man under arrest had been identified by his son as the man who accosted him in front of the Cudahy residence and who kept him company in the house to which he was taken on the night of the abduction. Mr. Cudahy said the man had also been identified by the servant who saw the letter thrown onto the Cudahy lawn and by another party whose name he will not now make public.

# MUST HAVE BEEN KILLED

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 18.—Men acquainted with the workings of the Union Company's mines at Cumberland say that the men who were down No. 6 shaft at the time of the explosion on Friday must have been instantly killed. The shaft being a new one the workings extended only a short distance from the bottom of the shaft, so that the unfortunate men must have been caught by the full force of the explosion, this being great enough to knock down the men in No. 5 shaft, half a mile away. But while it was realized that there was no hope of rescuing them alive, the parties working for their relief did not desist until they were driven out by fire, the heat growing in intensity as the cage was slowly worked downward.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 18.—Last evening men got within eighty feet of where the miners are buried in No. 6 shaft of the Union mines, when the cage was stopped by debris. The whole force was then put to work in the passageway leading from No. 5 carrying air with them and building brattices as they went. When the shift came up at 9 o'clock they had reached a point seventy yards from where the miners were working. If they had had any warning they probably ran toward one of the other of the shafts.

Subscriptions are being taken up in several cities for the families of the dead miners. No. 4 mine, where 500 men are employed, will be opened tomorrow, the coal being required for the engines around the mines.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 19.—A special to the Times from Cumberland, B. C., says: The relief party began taking out bodies from the mines here this morning. At midnight when the shift came up they reported having found the cost of Dan McInnes torn in two, and at 9 a. m. today his remains were found, together with those of a Japanese, in the first workings of No. 6, reached from No. 5 mine.

# CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. IN WARRANTED CURE FOR ALL BLOOD DISEASES. It is a never failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Throat, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scoury, Cures Itchy Skin, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter, from whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

# THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 25 cents each, and in cases containing all the quantity, 50 cents each. It is not a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. By ALICE CLARKE, 1874, and PATENT MEDICINE VENDOR, OHS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTRIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark "BLOOD MIXTURE."

# CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes offered by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are stamped on the Government seal of "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

# Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

# Commission Merchants.

# SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.

The Waialea Agricultural Co., Ltd.

The Kalahe Sugar Co.

The Waialea Sugar Mill Co.

The Koloa Agricultural Co.

The Palaoa Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co.

The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Water Works, Centerville, Va.

The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.

The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.

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# SPECIAL SALE

No. 7

# COMBINATION DINNER.

Breakfast and Tea Sets.

for Six or Twelve Persons; in Blue and White; Green and White and Grey and White. From \$5.00 to \$15.00.

# Sale for One Week Only.

Ending Saturday, March 2d, 1901.

# W. W. Dimond & Co.

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CROCKERY.

GLASS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Sole agents in the Hawaiian Territory for Jewel Stoves, Gunney/Cleanable Refrigerators, Puntan Blue Flame Wickless Oil Stoves, Primus Stoves, double-ported Granite Ironware.

The House Furnishing Goods Department is on the second floor. Take the elevator.

No. 53, 55 and 57 King Street, HONOLULU.

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The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.

The Alliance Assurance Co. of Los Angeles.



# LOOK FOR FIGHT.

PORT OF SPAIN, Island of Trinidad, Tuesday, Feb. 5.—A correspondent of the Associated Press has just returned from a ten days' stay in Caracas, Venezuela, where he went to investigate the Venezuelan situation. The outlook, as one sees it at the Venezuelan capital, is not good. There is a feeling of apprehension in the air. The Castro government becomes more unpopular and hostility to it is talked rather freely and the substantial and solvent people of the community condemn the Government's attitude toward the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company. The New York and Bermudez Company, the correspondent is informed, is quietly gathering a strong force of well-armed and well-drilled men at the asphalt lake. These men are under the command of Major Raftery, formerly of the Seventy-first New York Regiment, a brave and efficient officer. They will resist all encroachments, whether made by the Government or revolutionary troops. The United States gunboat Scorpion has been ordered to the pitch lake, with orders not to allow the company to be disposed of prior to the conclusion of the judicial investigation of the case now being made in Washington.

The Venezuelan Government is endeavoring in every possible way to persuade the New York and Bermudez Company to report to the tribunals. The refusal of the company to adopt that course is based upon the knowledge that in Venezuela, the President or dictator changes the judges in a night and impudently claims that he does not give judgments. They are bidden to give judgments with five diplomats in Caracas. They all asserted that the United States Government acted with great prudence and with a degree of forbearance that almost ceased to be a virtue. They spoke highly of the skill and tact with which Minister Loomis had met a delicate and difficult situation.

The diplomatic side of this business is most important and difficult. The United States after receiving all the official record and facts in the controversy between the Venezuelan government, decided to make a thorough investigation, and sent for a complete set of the laws of Venezuela, some sixteen volumes. Pending the outcome of the investigation, they asked the Venezuelan Government as a matter of courtesy, between friendly nations to kindly suspend the operation of the decree dispossessing the New York and Bermudez Company until an investigation could be made. This the Venezuelan Government declined to do. The request was repeated and again refused. It was then made a third time in an emphatic manner by Minister Loomis, in fact, it was put as a sort of vigorous demand the third time, but the result was the same. Then a protest was made and that was ignored by the Castro Government, though it had ample power and authority to meet any or all of these demands, if it saw fit.

The trouble over the asphalt is only one of a large number of incidents in which the Venezuelan Government has recently been guilty of grave offense to the United States. Three months ago the consular agent of the United States at Barcelona was thrust into prison without cause. The United States Government demanded an apology, but has not yet received it. A year earlier the same consul was arrested and threatened with torture, if he did not pay a large sum of money to local military officials. A few months ago a German merchant at Barcelona was tortured by officials there for the purpose of extorting money from him. The German Government sent a cruiser there at once and got satisfaction and kept the vessel four months in Venezuelan waters. The Italians have had men-of-war in Venezuelan waters most of the time for a year.

Last year the American consul at Guaymas was attacked and his life threatened. The United States Government has never received satisfactory reparation for that.

**UNJUSTLY IMPRISONED.**  
H. C. Bullis, of Asbury Park, N. J., after having endured imprisonment for more than five months in Maracaibo, Venezuela, has returned home to press a claim for \$50,000 damages through the United States Government against the South American republic.

Mr. Bullis was appointed mechanical and electrical engineer of the Maracaibo Electric Light Company two years ago. In a political uprising he was compelled to climb a telegraph pole and seek protection under an American flag, which he tied to the pole.

The police last August found a quantity of ammunition in the electric plant with which Mr. Bullis was connected and he was arrested, charged, as he supposed, with being in league with the revolutionists. He declared his innocence, but repeated appeals to the American consul were unanswered. The authorities, thinking he had no friends, caused his removal to a military prison, where he was kept five months incommunicado. Mr. Bullis smuggled a letter to the American Minister in Caracas, and twenty-four hours afterwards the Venezuelan Government complied with a peremptory demand for his release.

## WEALTH AND HUMANITY.

Some More of Abram S. Hewitt's Strong Sociological Views.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—In opening the National Exhibition of Children's Work, which will continue in this city throughout the week, ex-Mayor Abraham S. Hewitt, taking as his text, "Give the Child a Chance," said: "Children rest on the conscience of society. Unless provision is made for every child to breathe fresh air, humanity itself is a failure. You who know New York know that the chances of New York children for the last fifteen years have not improved, in spite of all the schools and benevolent institutions that have been established. If it takes every penny of taxation to do it, it should be done. And till it is done, every rich man should feel he is robbing humanity. I have said, and I repeat, that the production of wealth should not go at the expense of humanity. One class growing rich and the other miserable, I feel rejoiced at the close of my life to see that some of those who traveled the road with me regard the wealth they have collected as a trust fund. They are not waiting for executors."

## 125,000 Lobsters Escape.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—There will be a shortage of lobsters in the local market for the next six weeks in consequence of the severe gale which swept up the New England Coast yesterday afternoon. Word was received by the New England Lobster Company this afternoon that the large lobster pond of J. A. Sawyer at Beaubien Island,

## HOW TO GAIN FLESH

Persons have been known to gain a pound a day by taking an ounce of Scott's emulsion. It is strange, but it often happens.

Somehow the ounce produces the pound; it seems to start the digestive machinery going properly, so that the patient is able to digest and absorb his ordinary food, which he could not do before, and that is the way the gain is made.

A certain amount of flesh is necessary for health; if you have not got it you can get it by taking Scott's Emulsion.

You will find it just as useful in summer as in winter, and if you are thriving upon it don't stop because the weather is warm.

If you have not tried it, send for free sample. The agreeable taste will surprise you.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,  
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.  
Get it for \$1.00; all druggists.

Me., was washed away by the gale and that nearly 100,000 lobsters intended for the Boston market had been liberated. At Rockland, Me., another pond was damaged and 25,000 lobsters were lost. All these would have been put on the market before April 1 their loss will stiffen the prices greatly.

## King Going to Germany.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—King Edward will start for Germany on board the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, to visit his sister, the Dowager Empress Frederick, Saturday evening. His Majesty's stay in Germany will probably be very brief.

## Dense London Fog.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A dense fog enveloped London this morning, impeding all traffic and causing a number of accidents, the most serious of which was a rear-end collision of a motor car and a railway train, the result of which half a dozen persons received injuries which necessitated their removal to a hospital.

## EDWARD VII AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

The King and Queen will remain in London until the end of the week, when they will again spend Sunday in the country, either at Windsor or at Sandringham. London has become once more the chief social residence, with the sovereign close at hand, where his Ministers consult with him this week. Weekly visits are in order for Windsor. The transition means much to tradesmen of the West End, for they perceive in it a promise of potency for a long and prosperous season. The King has settled down to his work and is thoroughly interested in it. Those who know him well assert that the business of state will tend to lengthen rather than shorten his life. Queen Alexandra was greatly depressed when the reign opened and was not disposed to take part in state functions, but the King has insisted upon making her a prominent figure at Westminster, and has even created precedent for equality of rank and distinction with the College of Hereditary nobles. The Queen's interest in affairs of state has been stimulated and the King is making full use of her popularity as his strongest resource, and the court, instead of being conducted by the Prince of Wales' set, will be strongly influenced by the Queen's will and taste. This is the judgment of those in daily contact with the sovereign, and it is a good augury for the new reign.

## COFFEE CANNOT BE CULTIVATED HERE

Says A. Sunter Who Claims to Have Attempted it in Olau.

Editor Advertiser: A Mr. E. H. Edwards comes along and tells us that we should try and revive the dead coffee industry by systematic pruning and culture, and by co-operation among the coffee-planters.

How could we have conducted an enterprise more intelligently than we have this one? We have had the advantage of advice from innumerable experts from Ceylon and elsewhere, who have told us that we knew nothing about coffee culture. We have consulted together in our frequent meetings of the Coffee-Planters' Association, and have followed all the most-approved methods. We have had the best of machinery put up by the local house of Hackett and Company, and the coffee has been properly graded and put on the market in the best of condition. We have tried all methods, and intelligently, as I said before, and yet we have failed to make the industry a success, except in a few favored localities. In the district of Olau alone several hundred thousands of dollars were expended between the years 1882 and 1889, and about 6,000 acres were planted to coffee. The most or all of this would have been utterly lost, and the planters nearly all of them, would have been plunged into bankruptcy if the Olau Sugar Company had not bought us out and established the ruins of the coffee industry what will be in the near future one of the most magnificent sugar plantations in the world. The writer of this saw that the only way to save us from ruin was to try to get the people of Olau interested in sugar, and labored earnestly to that end.

The most of those who opposed the introduction of sugar, to displace coffee, now see that it was a very wise move on our part. Hawaii is essentially a sugar country. Many industries have been tried, and few have been successful except sugar alone. Much could be said on the subject, but it is wise to try to revive an industry which, as long as labor is so expensive, and the price of coffee so low, will certainly gain almost every one who engages in it.

# COPIES OF BILLS.

UNITED STATES Senate Bill 5228, relating to the retirement of Hawaiian coinage and currency, introduced into the Upper House of Congress by Senator Foraker of Ohio February 7, 1901, passed by that body on February 12, and which met an ignominious defeat in the Lower House by reason of the inability of Delegate Robert Wilcox to speak intelligently upon it, was received yesterday by secretary of the Territory Cooper.

The bill was read twice and referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico. Again on February 11 the bill was reported to the Senate with an amendment. Mr. Cooper says an error has crept into the discussion upon the bill in the House, as it was continually referred to as a "redemption" of the Hawaiian coinage, whereas it was in fact a substitution.

It was stated in the bill that the silver which was coined under the laws of Hawaii, when the coins are not mutilated or altered below the standard of circulation applicable to the coins of the United States, shall be received at the par of their face value in payment of all dues to the Government of the Territory of Hawaii and of the United States; and the same shall not again be put into circulation, but they shall be received in the mints as United States coins.

When such coins have been received by either Government, in sums not less than \$500 they shall be deposited in the mint at San Francisco and shall be received in pieces of the same denominations as nearly as may be. It is provided in the bill that the superintendent of the mint shall pay for such coins at their face value, to the proper agent of the Government for depositing the same, and the same shall be deposited in standard silver coins of the United States. The Government of Hawaii and the United States are to share equally the expense of transmitting the coins to and from the United States.

A further provision is made that the Hawaiian coins shall continue to be legal tender for said Territory of Hawaii, until January 1, 1903, and not thereafter. Silver certificates heretofore issued by the Hawaiian Government, are to be redeemed by the Territorial Government on or before January 1, 1904, and after that date it shall be unlawful to circulate the same as money.

There is nothing in the Act that shall bind the United States to redeem any silver certificates issued by the Government of Hawaii, or any silver coin issued by such Government, except in the manner and upon the conditions stated in the Act for the redemption of Hawaiian silver.

Mr. Foraker's amendment was as follows:

"Sec. 2. That the collector of customs for the District of Hawaii is hereby authorized to deposit all collections made by him in the designated depository of the United States in the Territory of Hawaii."

This last clause gives Collector of Customs Stackable the authority he desired in the disposition of all moneys received at his office.

The sum of \$257,300 is in the appropriation bill for the benefit of the Hawaiian Naval Station. House Bill 1276, introduced into the Senate January 24, 1901, has been read twice and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and on February 7 was reported by Mr. Hale with an amendment. Under the heading, "Depot for Coal," to acquire land for the Naval Station, harbor and defenses at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, \$150,000.

Under the caption, "Naval Station, Hawaii—machine, shop, \$50,000; smithery and foundry, \$55,000; commandant's house and stables, \$15,000; extending office building, \$3,000; cottage for watchman, \$2,500; grading and fencing, \$5,000; wharf crane, \$300; water pipe system, \$1,000 in the Naval Station, Hawaii, a total of \$107,500."

## ENGLISH ONLY WAS MEANT

CHIEF JUSTICE FREAR says the intention of the framers of the Organic Act, in making the clause providing that the proceedings of the Legislature should be in English, was that English should be the only language spoken. In an interview yesterday, Chief Justice Frear, who was a member of the Hawaiian Commission which drew the Act, said:

"The Organic Act had the old Constitution of the Republic as a basis. We went over it section by section, adopted here, amended there, and in places incorporated new sections. When the matter of the qualifications of legislators was being considered, a member of the commission offered the section in regard to the use of English. The section was intended to provide for a qualification for members of the Legislature. Already it had been provided as a qualification for voters that they be able to read and write English or Hawaiian. The idea of the commission was that members of the Legislature should be better equipped mentally than the general run of voters and should be able to read and write English understandingly. Providing that proceedings should be in English was a practical enforcement of this idea, or was so intended to be, I understand it."

It will be remembered that one section of the Organic Act provides that the session of the Legislature should be sixty days in length. In the old Constitution the term was fixed at ninety days. It was reduced by the commission with the idea that there would be no interrupting in the Houses not nearly so much time would be taken up. Had it been the intention of the commission that two languages should be used in the Legislature, I am sure the term would have been left as it was in the Constitution, or at ninety days.

"There was little discussion in the commission in regard to the section. It seemed to be readily agreed, without much argument, that the qualifications of legislators should be above that of the ordinary voter. Congress evidently looked at the matter in the same way for it passed the section without amendment."

## Beckley Gets His License.

Purser George C. Beckley of Wilder's steamer Kinau is now a licensed master and pilot of ocean steam vessels and now has the right to act in such capacities in the Pacific Ocean between these islands, aboard steam vessels of 1,500 tons gross and under and pilot from Honolulu to sea and return. Mr. Beckley is a navigator. He has followed the sea for thirty-eight years and brought the steamers Helene and Lehua to this port from the Coast.

# JOURNEYING FAR TO SEE TOTAL ECLIPSE OF SUN

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

A BOARD THE NIPPON MARU, which sailed for the Orient last night, was the William H. Crocker expedition from the Lick Observatory to observe the total eclipse of the sun in Sumatra on May 17.

The expedition is in charge of Assistant Astronomer C. D. Perrine, who has been connected with the Lick Observatory for the past eight years and whose work on comets and with the Crocker reflector is well known. He observed the eclipse of 1890 in Northern California, and was a member of the Crocker eclipse expedition to Georgia last year. Mr. Perrine is accompanied by Ralph H. Curtis, for the past year student assistant of the observatory at Berkeley and now an assistant on the Lick Observatory staff.

Twelve or fifteen assistants are required for the proper manipulation of the instruments. These will be selected from the trained officers in the employ of the Dutch Government in Padang. Their work will be entirely photographic. The expedition will travel by way of Yokohama, Hongkong, Singapore and Batavia, through the Straits of Sunda to the middle of the western coast of Sumatra, landing at Padang, which they expect to reach about April 19.

Five weeks of extremely hard work will be required after the camp is located to mount the instruments and make the delicate adjustments so as to be ready for the important six and one-half minutes of eclipse on May 17. Perhaps the most important work will be the systematic search for the so-called planet Vulcan, between Mercury and the sun. The results by the large cameras at the Georgia eclipse lead to a strong hope that more planets will be discovered at Sumatra. The 40-foot camera devised by Professor Schaeberle and used in Chile in 1898, and in India and Georgia, is being taken by the expedition.

The plateholder of the camera will be located in a pit twelve feet deep. The two operators manipulating the plates will be inside the camera and will see the image of the corona recording itself on the plate. The lens will be forty feet above the observers.

Two spectrographs are included in the instrumental equipment of the expedition. They are to record the coronal spectrum. This is pre-eminently the eclipse for such studies.

The Sumatra eclipse is the longest observable eclipse for more than half a century. Others nearly a minute longer have actually occurred in this time, but at sea, where scientific instruments could not be mounted.

## IT'S INDISPUTABLE.

Because it's in Honolulu and Can Be Investigated.

Like all statements which have preceded this and like all which will follow, the party interested is a citizen. In a city of about 25,000 people it is hard to hide the doings of your neighbors. It is an easy matter to find the residence of Mr. Metcalf. The reader has not to sit down after he peruses this statement, which follows, and wonder as he would wonder were this case in San Francisco—if the facts can be credited. He has not to ask "Are they genuine?" The man is here at home. Honolulu proof should convince. Read this:

Mr. F. Metcalf of this city gives us the following information: "I was afflicted with a painful feeling in my back for over five years. The various remedies resorted to did me no good, until, falling in with the advice of a friend (Mr. W. J. Maxwell) I procured at the Hollister Drug Co.'s some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I had hardly finished taking them when the pain left me altogether, and I now feel that I have been completely cured of the terrible suffering I underwent formerly. By keeping a box of the pills in the house I am fortified against any possible return of my complaint at future times. It seems almost miraculous that the pains should have vanished so speedily. All sufferers from backache should get some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are

# OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

# MANUFACTURERS SHOE COMPANY

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Expert in the Department of Heating and Ventilation for the Commissioner General of the U. S.

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Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

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LADIES' DRESSING MIRROR. A very handsome article, with gilded frame—just what is needed by a ladies' tailor. Price extremely cheap.

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A full line at the lowest prices in town.

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BIG VARIETY (of the best for the money)

Furniture Coverings

Trimming to match.

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ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING

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Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE



## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,  
H. T. Second-class Matter.  
SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS  
WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.  
SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
6 Months, \$3.00  
12 Months, \$5.00  
Foreign, \$6.00  
Payable in Advance.  
A. W. PEARSON,  
Manager.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1901.

## BUSINESS.

The showing of various plantations as made elsewhere in these columns, is one that must attract investment. It is a startling revelation to local people. Probably no form of agriculture in the world produces so much revenue per acre on a large scale as the Hawaiian sugar business, and for that reason our investing people are either making fortunes every year or, where the plantations are new, have such fortunes in sight a little way ahead.

Just how money is more plentiful than it has been at any time since the crash of the speculative boom and the plague, and most of it comes from the plantations or on their account. It is giving new life to every kind of business. Merchants, professional men, tradesmen, dealers in luxuries, transportation lines, manufacturers—all these are thriving. As for the press, the newspaper business of Hawaii's favorite newspaper speaks for itself.

But one thing can check this advance in values, this effluence of prosperity, and that is some stroke of supreme folly on the part of the Legislature. If that body would tear up its program and go in for economy and retrenchment every man, woman and child in Hawaii would be the richer for it.

## THE KING'S OATH.

The London Tablet, organ of the Roman Catholic Church of Great Britain and Ireland, points to the curious circumstance that King Edward VII, in the terms of his coronation oath, will be compelled to insult the religious faith of ten millions of his subjects. The oath is an ancient formula, conceived in the days when Englishmen were in dread of the power of Rome, and it contains this clause:

I do believe that in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is not any transubstantiation, and that the invocation and adoration of the Virgin Mary or any other saint, and the sacrifice of the mass, as they are now used in the Church of Rome, are superstitious and idolatrous.

Recited in the presence of the Earl Marshal, himself the chief of the Papal nobility of England, and heard for the first time by the vast majority of English and Irish Catholics and Protestants high ritualists, such an utterance may impart a shock which will be felt at the foundations of the King's personal popularity. Nor will matters be improved any by the further declaration, forced into the mouth of the King, that he will not permit himself to be absolved from his oath by the power and authority of the Pope.

It is an historical circumstance, that as lately as 1867 this same oath was imposed upon several high officials of the Crown and that, seventy-five years ago, it was taken by every member of Parliament. The Lords and Commons, however, amended the law, leaving the King alone to take the responsibility of a declaration which, as the Tablet says, "visits an indignity upon an immense body of those who acclaim his rule." The Catholic organ suggests that the Conservative party, for its own sake, and that of the King, may follow the amending precedent before the time for the coronation arrives.

Speaking of lead-pipe cloches there is the one which Plumber Emmeluth has on the Home Rule legislators.

The revolt in the Tory ranks of Parliament may preface a Liberal triumph in the next elections. As the Khaki enthusiasm is over, it might not be difficult, under all the circumstances, for the old Gladstone forces, with Lord Rosebery at their head, to return triumphantly to power.

Scarcely had the Pat Crowe confession story been exposed as a hoax when authentic news came of the actual capture of the man who induced young Cudahy to get into the wagon that carried him to captivity. His identification is said to be perfect. The detective work on this case has been remarkable, part of it consisting in the publication of stories which were designed to make the kidnappers think the detectives were on a false scent and thus tempt them to relax their guard.

Secretary Cooper's relations with the President of the United States are clearly set forth in the Organic Act. He must transmit to the President one copy of the laws and journals of the Legislature, the proceedings having been recorded by himself. He must also transmit to the President a copy of Executive proceedings and he is the agent through whom the official communications of the President to the Territorial Government are made. This renders him in a very broad sense the Hawaiian representative of the Federal Executive and as such he has been compelled to receive a Legislative snub.

It is not so much a question whether the Supreme Court of the United States could or could not "try" the Hawaiian Legislature, as the Independent phrases it, as it is a question whether Congress will sit to continue a form of suffering through which Hawaii is compelled to take a Legislature that or dains had government. We do not say that the present law-giving body has as yet committed itself to misrule but its program is not encouraging. Should it carry this program out the impetation of the Home Rule members that they may do their worst and safely challenge the consequences is quite likely to be dispelled in rather summary fashion.

## SHOULD PLAGUE BE CURED?

The whole world is beginning to reflect upon the fact that tuberculosis is attaining the proportions of a true plague, and is trying to devise means to check it. But a few people stop to reflect that if a cure is found for all the dreadful maladies that keep down the tendency to over-population, our descendants of a few generations beyond will be plunged into the direst kind of a struggle for existence.

Not very long ago at the Academy of Sciences in Brussels the Academy General Brailmont of the Belgian army delivered a lecture upon the increase of the world's population. Many statisticians, he said, had studied this problem and according to the average of their calculations he found that the world's population in 1875 was 1,250,000,000. In 1890 it was 1,480,000,000. That is to say, in only fifteen years it increased by 230,000,000, or more than six per cent. If, calculating upon this basis, we seek the date when the population of the earth will reach twenty-seven milliards of inhabitants, or double the number of hectares of the land on our planet measured at the close of the year, 1920. Consequently, according to the General, who simply made himself the interpreter of the economists, in 235 years the world will no longer be able to feed its inhabitants.

To deny the exactness of my calculation, said General Brailmont, "it will be necessary to prove that the population will not continue to grow as rapidly as I have supposed."

The statistics show that the population of Europe, during the century just past, increased 44 per cent and the President of the Congress of Vienna declared that the European population has doubled in seventy years, notwithstanding numerous wars and a constant stream of immigration. At this rate, considering the fact that the earth does not perceptibly increase in size, and that the area of arable land is vastly smaller than the total surface of the earth, it will not be long before the demand for subsistence must encroach upon the capital stock. From the ten milliards and a half hectares that the land of the earth measures, we must deduct the polar regions, the steppes, the deserts, the vast tracts of land covered with snow, the lands which are rendered unproductive by industries, and the surfaces occupied by houses. After that deduction we find, according to the French tables, scarcely two milliards of hectares of arable land, from which we must deduct half the land owned by the Church, and the remainder is divided among the nations. Therefore, as the English geographer, Ravenstein, estimates it, the world will be short of rations in 176 years.

But these estimates of the growth of population do not go far enough. They do not take account of the fact that plagues no chance; famines are relieved by world-wide charity; the new surgery is reducing the mortality of wars, and wars themselves are becoming of shorter duration and may be, through the agency of peace commissions, suppressed. Therefore, doctors, doctors and a theistic instructors conspire against mortality; now consumption is threatened. If this kind of a thing goes on it will not take anything like 176 years to turn man into a starving, fighting animal.

And yet we have every measure for the eradication of diseases which kind nature provides so that the human race may continue to find footing on the earth.

The Grand Jury did not report yesterday and is taking plenty of time to frame its conclusions. What the Jury will have to say on the subjects it was directed to investigate is a matter which causes widespread local interest.

Honolulu will welcome good theatricals and will support them if they are clean. But we are much inclined to think that any company that tries to please the theater-goers of this city with a disreputable French play will miss a fortunate engagement.

Let us hope that the members of the Legislature, in going to Molokai, will, so far as they can, obey the spirit of the rule which forbids the clean to come in touch with the unclean. That rule is essential to the well-being of Hawaii and law-makers must be the last ones to violate it.

Between von Waldersee, who wants to fight and gain glory and spoils, and diplomats who want to avoid another crisis in China, events in the great Mongol Empire are much confused. It might have been better if the allies had established a civil regime at Peking, with a Governor drawn from Switzerland or some other neutral power, and had compelled the military to take a subordinate place. Then there could have been concert of action, but as things are now the most delicate negotiations of the ministers are likely to be interrupted or baffled by some impetuous movement of the troops.

The Legislature has speedily developed a boss in the person of Plumber Emmeluth whose friends are congratulating him on the ease with which he twists the native majority about his fingers. So far he has coaxed, wheedled or bullied the Hawaiian statesmen into adopting every one or nearly every one of his proposals. It is an unexpected change of front in an anti-haole Legislature and it marks Mr. Emmeluth as a politician of the most modern school. Considering his past relations to the friends of good government it is not too much to expect that he will do more than any other man to bring the native law-makers around to sane policies even though he may seem, at times, to be against such policies. The Advertiser has not admired Mr. Emmeluth as a manipulating plumber, but as a manipulating statesman he is a wonder to behold.

There is a petition backed by a resolution before the lower branch of the Legislature asking that the regulations promulgated by the United States Quarantine officer be abolished by that body, and that certain acts of Congress be repealed. The amendment this resolution must cause in the United States will be shared to some extent here, though Hawaii, in being compelled to accept laws at the hands of legislators who suppose that their acts can overrule those of Congress, has its fun tempered by apportionment.

## FREEDOM OF SPEECH IS DENIED

(Continued from Page 1.)

tion from sixty-three residents of the Second precinct of the Fifth representative district which sought to abolish quantitative regulations and to replace an act of Congress. Most of the members who understood English thought the petition a good joke and laughed heartily. But Mahoe was as dignified as a dead cat and frowned on the movement.

Monsarrat asked for the names of those who signed the petition. The clerk read them. The speaker referred the petition to the committee on public health and education.

Speaker Akina announced that he had appointed two assistant clerks.



Editor Kaulla Taking Notes.

Hoogs asked if the speaker thought two clerks were enough.

"You made a big howl about two pages at 4 a week yesterday," said Hoogs.

Hoogs was ruled out of order.

Dickey, rising to a point of order, said they had been out of order for twenty minutes. He wanted the House to return to the first business after the suspension of rules and read all the bills and notices over again.

The speaker thought otherwise.

Aylett, a serious dark man, gained the attention of the House by a big shout. Some thought he was about to deliver an oration but he merely stated that he had been started at the speaker's announcement of the appointment of two assistant clerks. He said that he had gazed at them since the session opened and had believed them newspaper reporters. He was about to score the extravagance of the speaker when the latter ruled him out of order.

Robertson poured oil on the waters by saying that the House would soon have the \$15,000 appropriated for its expenses at its disposal and as the Republican minority had no representation on the spending committee, that fact would account for the appointment of two clerks for whom there was absolutely no need.

The House adjourned at 2 o'clock. The members of both houses are being made the target for many letters. The following is a sample of one directed to Ross Emmeluth:

Honolulu Feb 28, 1901.

Dear friend

There is a bill you ought bring before the house—that is not according to the Constitution that is—

The Board of Health should have no authority But See does Citizens know their houses clean

And not have every low rascal taking bribes from those low mean Botches of plumbers

3d Then the Magistrates Court should have full power over Small Debt Say 100 hundred or Say fifty Dollars and no appeal

As you no that the poor Labour or tradesman Cannot wait For the Swindler

I got a verdict last November Twelve months ago lost 14 dollars Got nothing Since Yours

J. HANLON.

## GAG LAW IN THE SENATE

AT THE usual hour the Senate convened yesterday morning and the opening work was disposed of in a businesslike manner, quite unusual for that body.

The real work was commenced by Senator Kanuha, who desired to have the resolution taken up in regard to the proposed visit to Molokai, but was informed he was out of order.

A communication from the lower House was read as follows: "I have the honor to notify you that the House has appointed the following named gentlemen to act as a joint committee on rules: Representatives Makekau, Robertson, Haahon, Mahoe and Prendergast."

Senator Carter moved to reconsider the motion which carried on Wednesday to the effect that the consideration of the trip to the leper settlement be deferred until after the rules be adopted. The motion was carried.

President Russell offered a suggestion that the original resolution be amended so that invitations could be extended to citizens to visit with the legislators. Cecil Brown disagreed with the chair and proposed that the question of invitations be left to the judgment of the Board of Health.

The chair appointed the following committee to confer with the committee from the lower House on arrangements and the Board of Health: Senators Baldwin, Kaohi and Nakapahu. Senator Carter moved that the chair appoint the committee on health before the departure of the Senate to Molokai. Senator White objected and Car-

ter respectfully withdrew his motion. "If Senator White opposes I will withdraw my motion, as I do not wish to be an obstructionist here," he said, and the question was dropped out of sight. The reading of the rules was taken up once more.

Senator Carter introduced a motion which set forth the duties of the committee on food adulteration as follows:

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Food Adulteration to examine the reports of the Food Commissioner, or receive all complaints and petitions regarding improper foods, examine the laws regarding adulterated foods in this territory and compare them with similar laws in other communities; and in conference with the Food Commissioner recommend such legislation as they believe desirable and beneficial for the protection of the people of this Territory.

The motion was carried.

After one or two small amendments were offered, the section of the rules which had caused such trouble on the preceding day was taken up again for discussion.

The rule reads as follows:

LII.  
No member shall speak more than twice (and not more than ten minutes at each time) on the same question without leave of the Senate.

Senator C. Brown wanted the time extended to thirty minutes. Carter showed that he feared the power of the Independents by stating he had no objection to the ten-minute clause if it was also embodied in the rule that same could not be suspended at any time.

"The opposition we present to this," he said, "is not with the idea of being obstructionists, and I therefore move as an amendment that no suspension of the rules be allowed except with unanimous consent. I want the Independents to consider this well, for I want them I shall not consent to a suspension."

"You should not have said that," said Brown, in a low tone.

Carter at once tried to retract, but had gone too far to fool the Independents.

How White stated that the proposed rule was not one-sided, for it applied equally on one side as the other, but he forgot to mention that his party being in the majority, could do as they please.

Senators Paris and White occupied the floor at the same time and questions and answers flew rapidly back and forth for a few minutes. Paris asked the leader of the Independents if he intended the translation of speeches to be included in this ten minutes. Upon being answered in the affirmative Mr. Paris stated that the members might just as well keep their seats under such circumstances. If the time included the translation there would not be time to say anything.

Brown made an appeal to the Senators, saying: "Give us twenty minutes, give us thirty minutes, give us anything, but do not shut off debate!"

Baldwin tried the force of his eloquence upon the imperturbable Senators of the Independent party and during his speech Carter left his chair and endeavored to dissuade White from his course. It was of no use, however, for the boss of the Independents shook his head and was evidently not to be moved in his resolve.

Mr. White thanked Mr. Baldwin for his remarks and made the statement that it was true he had been afflicted with long windiness at one time but that he had received a dose of medicine and now wished to limit his remarks to a short space.

Mr. Carter said he was one who wanted a dose of the same medicine. Why not then adopt his resolution by which there would be no changing

again of the rules except by unanimous consent?

Mr. White said that the amendment which he had introduced was the proper medicine and Mr. Carter answered that this was a homeopathic dose which he could not take, being an allopath.

White, tired of debate, proposed that the question be put to the vote and settled once for all.

Brown threatened that if the rule was passed he would insist that it be lived up to, and that he would not permit translation if a speaker occupied the full time prescribed.

The chair offered as a suggestion that ten minutes be allowed on a motion, five on an amendment and exclusive of translation.

Carter moved that the ayes and noes be taken and the same was carried.

The vote was then taken on the amendment proposed by Senator Carter and resulted as follows:

Ayes—Cecil Brown, Clarence Crabbe, H. P. Baldwin, J. D. Paris, George R. Carter and William C. Achil. Total 6.

Noes—John T. Brown, J. B. Kaohi, Luka Nakapahu, William White, I. H. Kaahina, David Kanuha, Samuel E. Kahe, D. Kalaokalani and Nicholas Russell.

The Independents won.

C. Brown moved that the vote be taken on the original motion of Senator White. Roll was called and the vote was as follows:

Ayes—John T. Brown, J. B. Kaohi,

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## "Waste Not, Want Not."

Little leaks bring to want, and little impurities of the blood, if not attended to, bring a "Want" of health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one and only specific that will remove all blood humors and impurities, thereby putting you into a condition of perfect health.

Bad Stomach—Headaches and tired feeling—Indigestion of stomach, Hood's Sarsaparilla, it stops all "want" troubles. Charles Boover, Glen Falls, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla  
Cures all blood humors and impurities.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures liver bile, the most common and only certain to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Luka Nakapahu, William White, I. H. Kaahina, David Kanuha, Samuel E. Kahe, D. Kalaokalani and Nicholas Russell.

Noes—Cecil Brown, Clarence Crabbe, H. P. Baldwin, J. D. Paris, George R. Carter and William C. Achil.

The Independents were victorious again.

"Gag law sustained," said Senator Cecil Brown and the session adjourned to 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

With a lobby of one, the Senate resumed the work of passing on the rules and several sections were accepted without argument.

After reading nearly everything to the House Rules a section of the rules was amended so that the president of the House be given full power to take any position he desired in the room while putting a motion or instructing the Senate. A vote was taken and the Independents were surprised to find that, tired of always appearing on the losing side, the Republican constituency cast their vote with them.

This did not satisfy "Obstructionist Bill," however, who immediately moved to reconsider, and following his lead the original rule was accepted.

At 3 o'clock, with only fifteen more rules to pass on, Senator White moved for an adjournment and this was vigorously opposed by the Republican Senators, who were anxious to complete the work in hand. White leaned over to his supporters and told them to vote for the motion. When the motion was put it resulted in the customary vote of eight to six in favor of the motion.

THE following is the full text of House Bill 10, introduced into the House of Representatives yesterday by Representative Robertson, a Republican of Honolulu:

An Act to Amend Section 10 of Chapter XVII of the Civil Laws of 1894, Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

Section 1. That the second paragraph of section 10 of chapter XVII of the Civil Laws of 1894 be amended so as to read as follows: "The Circuit Court be the First Circuit Court of the Territory of Hawaii, and shall have jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, either of which may hold the court."

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Hawaiian Gazette (ten pages) is ready for the outgoing mails today.

After a severe siege of Rheumatism, Frank Brown is about his business again.

"Volcano" Marshall was arrested at his home on Liliha street Wednesday night by a number of police, the grounds being that he had been granted the pardon granted Mr. Marshall.

Miss Julia Hunt, formerly a school teacher at Waiata, and George Macy, formerly with the Mutual Telephone Company, were married on Wednesday evening at the residence of the bride in Waiata, near Maalei Island.

H. Z. Austin of the Honolulu Tobacco Company, and Miss Jessie Livingston, a trained nurse from New Sheridan, were mutually and pleasantly surprised to meet each other yesterday, having been childhood friends many years ago.

Rumors are being freely circulated to the effect that the post canteen at Camp McKinley will soon be ordered closed. Instructions are daily expected from Washington, and in all probability they will be received on the next steamer.

E. W. McConnell, representative of the directors of the Pan-American exhibit at Buffalo, despairs of being able to secure a true exhibit of these Islands for the exposition, but will do the best he can under the circumstances and will show Hawaii-Nel from the poetic point of view.

A small blaze occurred yesterday morning shortly before 10 o'clock in the fifth building in the rooms occupied by the New York Dental Company. An alarm was sent in to the Central fire station, but the blaze was quenched before the arrival of the engines. The fire started from a leak in a feeder pipe leading from a gas line tank to a small engine for operating the drill machine, and the gasoline became ignited. An explosion followed filling the room with smoke, but doing little damage. One of the dentists was burned slightly about the arms.

STROVE IS MARRIED.

Captain of Transport Hancock Weds Miss Boruck.

As foretold exclusively in the Times of the 23rd, there occurred Wednesday evening the wedding of Captain Harry Strovo, the genial captain of the transport Hancock, and Miss Florence Boruck.

The ceremony was solemnized at the Anglo-American Episcopal church in the presence of a few intimate friends. Miss Boruck is the charming daughter of Marquis Boruck, famous in his time as a politician in California, and at one time being secretary to ex-Governor Markham.

Captain Strovo is well known as one of the most efficient skippers on the Pacific, and it was quite in this capacity as captain of Uncle Sam's transport Hancock that he met Miss Boruck. Mr. and Mrs. Strovo will be "at home" to their many friends on board his ship—Hancock.

STENOGRAPHER AVERY HUSTLES.

primary and grammar school grades, as such requirements shall from time to time exist.

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect from and after the date of its approval.

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# HOUSE HEARS HALF DOZEN BILLS AND SENATE FUSSES OVER PROCEDURE

## Important Measures Are Introduced by the Representatives.

### COMMISSION TO EXAMINE SANITARY FIRE CLAIMS

### Hoogs Seeks To Have All the Electric Wires Save Street Car Companies' Laid Underground.

### ROBERTSON WILL SEEK TO HAVE A THIRD CIRCUIT JUDGE APPOINTED TO SIT ON THE BENCH IN COURTS

Bill for Compulsory Vaccination, Amendment of Guardian Laws, Abolition of Dog Tax, Apprehension of Leper Suspects, and Many Others To Be Rushed Before the Legislature.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

THINGS went with a rush in the House of Representatives yesterday. Six bills were passed to first reading and ordered printed. They were as follows:

A bill introduced by Representative Gillilan, a Republican of Honolulu, to provide for a commission to take evidence concerning injuries to property caused by the action of the Board of Health in connection with the suppression of the bubonic plague in Honolulu and elsewhere in this Territory, and by the conflagration in Honolulu on January 20, 1900, and to report thereon.

A bill introduced by Representative Hoogs, a Republican of Honolulu, to authorize and regulate the placing of electric wires in the streets of Honolulu. The bill prohibits the running of wires on poles through the city except by companies already having the privilege and by street railway companies using electric power.

A bill introduced by Representative Dickey, a Republican of Maui, to appropriate an emergency fund of \$30,000 for repairing damages by the late storm.

A bill introduced by Representative Robertson, a Republican of Honolulu, relating to the jurisdiction of Circuit Judges at chambers in matters concerning the relation of guardian and ward.

A bill introduced by Representative Robertson to authorize the removal of persons under guardianship and the personal property of such persons out of the Territory, under certain conditions.

A bill introduced by Representative Robertson relating to the real estate of wards and guardians.

Notice has been given of intentions to introduce bills today as follows:

Haahoe, Dem.-Ind.—An act to repeal section 81 of the civil code providing for the public advertisement of unpaid taxes.

Kaniho, Dem.—An act to repeal section 74 of the Session Laws of '88, relating to segregation of leprosy, and sections 997 and 998, part I, of chapter 62 of the Penal Laws of '97, to prevent the spread of leprosy.

Robertson, Rep.—An act to amend section 30 of chapter 58 of the Session Laws of 1892.

Kaniho, Dem.—An act to repeal sections 922, 925 and the second paragraph of 924, part V, chapter 59, of the Penal Laws of '97, relating to vaccination.

Kumale, Rep.—An act to prohibit the Board of Health or Health officer for condemning any property for destruction without compensation.

Hoogs, Rep.—An act to prevent the employment of minors in saloons or in places where intoxicating liquors are kept or sold.

Puukii, Dem.—An act to amend section 117, chapter 10, of the Civil Laws of '97, relating to attending schools.

Haahoe, Dem.-Ind.—An act to amend section 814 of the Civil Laws relating to dog taxes.

Robertson gave notice that he would ask the making of a Third Circuit judgeship. He will speak on the measure today.

There had been rumors for days that the grave question of taxation would be wrestled with early in the session and so yesterday when Haahoe, a Democratic-Independent, Hawaiian from Hawaii, announced that he had a bill to introduce on that subject there was a dead calm in the House. Haahoe deliberately and ponderously delivered himself of a speech, and when interpreted into English it proved to refer only to the rather inferior matter of the three-dollar impost on female dogs. Many of the lobby thought themselves cheated of a sensation. It is said that before the session is over there will be legislation attempted as to all the animals of Noah's ark. One is reminded of Senator Charles Shortridge's pronouncement a few weeks ago in the California Legislature.

"I'm tired," said Shortridge, shaking his head in a perfect fury of energy. "I'm tired of wasting my energy trying to regulate everything on top of the earth. We're not sent here to regulate the dogs and the bees and the humming birds and the ants. These things look out for themselves according to their natural bent. The time of statesmen ought to be better employed. Why, look here," and the Senator held up a bill file—"Just look at these bills. There are enough of them to paralyze the brain of a Philadelphia lawyer, to say nothing of Lukens and the Senator from the mountain top."

The dog bill was the leader yesterday of the procession of minor acts which will fill the next 90 days with delight. The Senate, too, affords diversion.

"You have a right to think for yourself, but you were placed in that chair to accept opinions on the different subjects from us," said Senator Carter to President Russell shortly after the Senate convened yesterday morning. The remark was the result of a warm argument between the President and the Senator, who were fighting about certain rules which the chair had calmly adopted for the guidance of the Senatorial body without their permission.

The arguments were only in line with the manner in which the entire proceedings of the Senate have been conducted thus far; every little question being magnified until it had assumed the proportions of a mountain, and Senators from each side of the house displaying their powers of oratory, which many times flew wide of the mark.

When the question of going to Molokai with the lower House was presented for their consideration some of the Senators objected; some thought a committee should be appointed for that purpose; others did not want to go at all, while one was honest enough to admit that he wanted to go whether he was on a committee or not. As it now stands it is doubtful if any will go—at least it is doubtful if any will go at the expense of the Government.

Nearly all of the day was spent in child's play concerning the adoption of the rules of procedure. To nearly every rule proposed Senator White, for the Home Rulers, raised some objection, and trifling though it was, it was warmly opposed by the opposite party.

At the end of the eighth session no one-third of the rules had been adopted, and just when Cecil Brown will be able to present the fifteen or twenty bills he has lying dormant in his desk is a matter of conjecture.



BOSS EMMELUTH.

## HOUSE DOES MUCH WORK

BOSS EMMELUTH missed the prayer at the opening of yesterday's session of the House. For the fourth time the Man with the Upper Hand failed to hear even the amen. The aged chaplain looked sorrowfully at the empty desk of the haole and put an extra sentence in his plea for the absent one.

The minutes were read in good style. Secretary Meheula acquires fluency as he gets experience.

Boss Emmeluth entered as the minutes were being translated into Hawaiian. The Home Rule members respectfully came to attention and those on the Waikiki side of the throne room raised their eyes to the massive painting of Kalakaua—once King of Hawaii—in whose shadow sits the ruling mol.

Alas! Emmeluth can never hope to be king, though mayhap his likeness may be hung some day.

Chairman of three principal standing committees—finance, public expenditures and judiciary—Emmeluth holds the whip and the key of the till.

Makekau set the ball of argument spinning for the day by moving to suspend the rules. He nominated J. D. Avery for the position of stenographer of the House, and Avery was elected. Avery has until the past few days been employed in the Federal Court. He is a competent man.

Beckley asked for the appointment of two pages. Aylett said there was not work for any more employees. Aylett is a hunky native and thinks the officers of the House should earn their pay by hustling. Hoogs seconded the motion of Beckley but Aylett's words had sunk deep and the jobs of the pages went glimmering. The poor little chaps, who had new suits made and dressed in red cravats waited in the lobby under the wings of their proud fathers, sobbed aloud when the cruel blow was struck.

Beckley, taking advantage of the suspension of the rules, spoke up for a private mail box and a clock for the members.

As few of the members carry watches, the clock idea was hailed with delight and with the receptacle for letters was ordered at once.

The House did not spend much time in argument. Dickey, who is wise in parliamentary usage, tried hard to have some of the rules changed and Robertson, who is the very Solomon of the House on technicalities, had a short center on the rules.

Fredergast sought to introduce a joint resolution from the Senate but was ruled out of order.

Makinal handed in a petition for the extension of School street.

Dickey asked leave to introduce a bill for repaying the damages of the late storm, of which he had given notice on Tuesday. He was given permission and on Robertson's motion the bill was passed to its first reading and went to the printing committee.

Robertson's bill for certain changes in laws, etc., was read and ordered printed.

Gillilan, a Honolulu Republican, introduced a bill for a commission on plague fire losses. It was passed to the first reading and ordered printed.

Kumale gave notice of a bill to

## PROHIBIT THE BOARD OF HEALTH FROM DESTROYING ANY PROPERTY WITHOUT COMPENSA- TION.

Dickey moved that all bills be printed after being passed to first reading. Makekau seconded this and it was carried.

After this came a number of notices of bills to be introduced today and the reading and passing to print of other bills which will be found below.

### HOUSE STANDING COMMIT- TEES.

Finance Committee—J. Emmeluth (Ind.), W. H. Hoogs (Rep.), J. K. Kekaula (Ind.), C. H. Dickey (Rep.), J. K. Hihio (Ind.).  
Public Lands—J. P. Makinal (Dem.-Ind.), R. H. Makekau (Dem.-Ind.), A. F. Gillilan (Rep.), R. Puukii (Dem.), Naillina (Ind.).  
Judiciary—J. Emmeluth (Ind.), A. G. M. Robertson (Rep.), J. K. Zola (Ind.), J. W. Kaniho (Dem.-Ind.), S. H. Haahoe (Dem.-Ind.).  
Public Expenditures—J. Emmeluth (Ind.), W. H. Hoogs (Rep.), J. K. Kekaula (Ind.), C. H. Dickey (Rep.), J. K. Kaauwai (Ind.).  
Agriculture—F. W. Beckley (Ind.), S. Wilcox (Dem.), W. Monsarrat (Ind.-N. P.), J. K. Kaauwai (Ind.), G. P. Kaumakale (Ind.), H. M. Kaniho (Dem.), J. K. Makinal (Dem.-Ind.), W. B. Naillina (Ind.), R. Puukii (Dem.), J. K. Hihio (Ind.), J. Ahull (Ind.).  
Rites—R. H. Makekau (Dem.-Ind.), A. G. M. Robertson (Rep.), S. K. Mahoe (Ind.), J. K. Fredergast (Ind.), S. H. Haahoe (Dem.-Ind.).

Miscellaneous Affairs—S. K. Mahoe (Ind.), J. W. Kaniho (Rep.), W. Monsarrat, Jr. (Ind.), J. K. Kaauwai (Ind.), J. K. Hihio (Ind.).

Enrollment, Revision and Printing—J. K. Fredergast (Ind.), J. M. Monsarrat (Ind.-N. P.), J. K. Kaauwai (Ind.), G. P. Kaumakale (Ind.), H. M. Kaniho (Dem.), J. K. Makinal (Dem.-Ind.), W. B. Naillina (Ind.), R. Puukii (Dem.), J. K. Hihio (Ind.), J. Ahull (Ind.).

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Miscellaneous Affairs—S. K. Mahoe (Ind.), J. W. Kaniho (Rep.), W. Monsarrat, Jr. (Ind.), J. K. Kaauwai (Ind.), J. K. Hihio (Ind.).

The actual business opened by an argument between White and Carter, each claiming their right to the floor at the same time. Carter appealed to the chair, who commanded White to take his seat.

The chair gave out that owing to the fact that he had not been furnished with any rules, he had therefore adopted a set of rules of his own. This was vigorously contested by Carter, who denied the right of the chair to act for himself in any capacity.

Carter moved that report of committees be received and when put to a vote was lost.

White here introduced a resolution to the effect that the Senate proceed to Molokai in company with the members of the lower House next Friday evening, and that one representative from each paper be permitted to accompany the Legislature. Reporters were instructed that no cameras would be allowed.

Senator C. Brown offered to amend the resolution to the effect that a committee of three be appointed to confer with the committee from the lower House.

Kaue proposed a second amendment so that only those who desire to go need attend.

White explained that the reason for prohibiting cameras was so that "no reflections could be cast upon the members of the Molokai settlement."

Carter moved that the trip be deferred until such time as the rules for

the house were adopted. In support of his motion Carter claimed that, so far as the actions of the Senate were a disgrace to every member in the Senate and that the body was the object of ridicule from every person in Honolulu.

C. Brown thought that some time during the middle of the session would be time enough to visit Molokai and proposed that they pay attention to business for the next two days, and adopt some rules. Brown stated that he had at least twenty-six bills to introduce as soon as the Senate was in shape to receive them, and feared that if every Senator had the same, the business could not be finished within the ninety days allowed them. He then moved that the resolution offered by Senator White be laid on the table.

Senator Kalaupapa is the first Senator to realize that the time lost in the house was due to the fact that each Senator thought it his duty to say something on the most trivial question which might arise, and he urged more expedition in the transaction of business. He followed his remarks by a passionate appeal in behalf of the unfortunate at Kalaupapa and urged the adoption of Senator White's resolution. "The committees," he said, "who have gone there from the Legislature before have made a pleasure trip of it and have come back knowing little more of the true condition of the lepers than they did before the visit. I will give my support to the resolution and amendment proposed by Mr. Brown."

To Carter's inquiry concerning the present condition of the lepers, Senator Kalaupapa replied that he had received a letter from the settlement on last Friday appealing for aid and describing their pitiable condition.

A third amendment was proposed by Senator Baldwin that a committee of five be appointed to act with House committee as a joint committee.

Senator Kaohi grew eloquent in his support of the resolution and argued that two days would be better than one day. He bitterly arraigned the previous expeditions to Molokai, claiming that all they had ever done was to ride horseback and in other ways make a pleasure trip of the whole. He urged that the trip be extended over three days, leaving here on Thursday instead of Friday.

The amendment by Carter was carried by a vote of seven to six. Carter evidenced a desire for work by moving that no recess be taken until the rules were adopted but failed to satisfy his brother Senators what provisions could be effected for meals. White moved to adjourn to 1:30 p. m. and the motion was lost.

C. Brown moved to proceed with the rules and refused to grant permission to Paris to introduce a resolution adopting some special rules.

The rules of procedure were then taken up until the house adjourned to meet again at 1:30 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The reading of the rules was resumed at 1:30 o'clock with but few of the Senators in their seats, the tardy ones straggling in one at a time until all seats were filled. The lobby was composed entirely of Hawaiians, the white people seeming to have lost interest in the proceedings.

The rules relating to the appointment of the various committees necessary met with a long debate and ended in very few changes.

Two hours were spent in passing on twelve sections of the rules, making only twenty-nine adopted out of a total of 104 sections to be acted upon.

Senator White was the chief obstructionist during the day and inspired Achi to move that the rules be referred back to a new committee and that White be appointed as chairman of the same.

Carter moved that the report of the old committee be received and the committee discharged and that a new committee be composed of Senators White, Kaniho and J. Brown. Motion was lost and the discussion of the rules again resumed.

An attempt was made to pass upon a rule to restrict the free discussion of any subject brought before the Senate by limiting any speaker to ten minutes for debate.

This was bitterly denounced by Carter, who pronounced it "gag" law. Cecil Brown expressed his opinion that such an action would react upon the Senators should the rule be adopted.

Achi supported the two previous speakers in an able argument, but during his speech Senator White was causing among his constituents and the Independents generally paid but little heed to what was being said.

Brown moved that when the question be put the ayes and noes be taken, but motion failed to carry.

Evidently fearful of the results of the eloquence of the Republican Senators upon his party, White moved for an adjournment until morning and Senator Carter moved an amendment that the house adjourn to meet again at 7 o'clock in the evening but the maker of the original motion refused to permit it. The motion was put and carried.

FIRE CLAIMS' COMMISSION

REPRESENTATIVE GILLILLAN of Honolulu introduced the following House Bill 4—in the House of Representatives yesterday:

An Act to Provide For a Commission to Take Evidence Concerning Injuries to Property Caused by the Action of the Board of Health in Connection With the Suppression of the Bubonic Plague in Honolulu, and elsewhere in This

the house were adopted. In support of his motion Carter claimed that, so far as the actions of the Senate were a disgrace to every member in the Senate and that the body was the object of ridicule from every person in Honolulu.

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the house were adopted. In support of his motion Carter claimed that, so far as the actions of the Senate were a disgrace to every member in the Senate and that the body was the object of ridicule from every person in Honolulu.

C. Brown thought that some time during the middle of the session would be time enough to visit Molokai and proposed that they pay attention to business for the next two days, and adopt some rules. Brown stated that he had at least twenty-six bills to introduce as soon as the Senate was in shape to receive them, and feared that if every Senator had the same, the business could not be finished within the ninety days allowed them. He then moved that the resolution offered by Senator White be laid on the table.

Senator Kalaupapa is the first Senator to realize that the time lost in the house was due to the fact that each Senator thought it his duty to say something on the most trivial question which might arise, and he urged more expedition in the transaction of business. He followed his remarks by a passionate appeal in behalf of the unfortunate at Kalaupapa and urged the adoption of Senator White's resolution. "The committees," he said, "who have gone there from the Legislature before have made a pleasure trip of it and have come back knowing little more of the true condition of the lepers than they did before the visit. I will give my support to the resolution and amendment proposed by Mr. Brown."

To Carter's inquiry concerning the present condition of the lepers, Senator Kalaupapa replied that he had received a letter from the settlement on last Friday appealing for aid and describing their pitiable condition.

A third amendment was proposed by Senator Baldwin that a committee of five be appointed to act with House committee as a joint committee.

Senator Kaohi grew eloquent in his support of the resolution and argued that two days would be better than one day. He bitterly arraigned the previous expeditions to Molokai, claiming that all they had ever done was to ride horseback and in other ways make a pleasure trip of the whole. He urged that the trip be extended over three days, leaving here on Thursday instead of Friday.

The amendment by Carter was carried by a vote of seven to six. Carter evidenced a desire for work by moving that no recess be taken until the rules were adopted but failed to satisfy his brother Senators what provisions could be effected for meals. White moved to adjourn to 1:30 p. m. and the motion was lost.

C. Brown moved to proceed with the rules and refused to grant permission to Paris to introduce a resolution adopting some special rules.

The rules of procedure were then taken up until the house adjourned to meet again at 1:30 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The reading of the rules was resumed at 1:30 o'clock with but few of the Senators in their seats, the tardy ones straggling in one at a time until all seats were filled. The lobby was composed entirely of Hawaiians, the white people seeming to have lost interest in the proceedings.

The rules relating to the appointment of the various committees necessary met with a long debate and ended in very few changes.

Two hours were spent in passing on twelve sections of the rules, making only twenty-nine adopted out of a total of 104 sections to be acted upon.

Senator White was the chief obstructionist during the day and inspired Achi to move that the rules be referred back to a new committee and that White be appointed as chairman of the same.

Carter moved that the report of the old committee be received and the committee discharged and that a new committee be composed of Senators White, Kaniho and J. Brown. Motion was lost and the discussion of the rules again resumed.

An attempt was made to pass upon a rule to restrict the free discussion of any subject brought before the Senate by limiting any speaker to ten minutes for debate.

This was bitterly denounced by Carter, who pronounced it "gag" law. Cecil Brown expressed his opinion that such an action would react upon the Senators should the rule be adopted.

Achi supported the two previous speakers in an able argument, but during his speech Senator White was causing among his constituents and the Independents generally paid but little heed to what was being said.

Brown moved that when the question be put the ayes and noes be taken, but motion failed to carry.

Evidently fearful of the results of the eloquence of the Republican Senators upon his party, White moved for an adjournment until morning and Senator Carter moved an amendment that the house adjourn to meet again at 7 o'clock in the evening but the maker of the original motion refused to permit it. The motion was put and carried.

FIRE CLAIMS' COMMISSION

REPRESENTATIVE GILLILLAN of Honolulu introduced the following House Bill 4—in the House of Representatives yesterday:

An Act to Provide For a Commission to Take Evidence Concerning Injuries to Property Caused by the Action of the Board of Health in Connection With the Suppression of the Bubonic Plague in Honolulu, and elsewhere in This



Territory and by the Confederation in Honolulu on January 30, 1900, and to Report Thereon.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

Section 1. The Governor shall appoint a Commission consisting of three competent and disinterested persons to take evidence concerning injuries to property caused by an action of the Board of Health in connection with the suppression of bubonic plague in Honolulu and elsewhere in this Territory and by the confederation in Honolulu on January 30, 1900, and to report upon claims for damages growing thereout.

Sec. 2. The Governor shall designate one of such persons to be chairman of said Commission.

Sec. 3. As soon as practicable after its appointment, the Commission, through its chairman, shall give public notice that it is ready to receive claims and to hear evidence concerning the same.

Sec. 4. The Commission shall thereafter hold public sessions for the hearing and consideration of claims at some convenient place in Honolulu on not less than three days in each week until the consideration of all claims filed shall have been completed.

Sec. 5. A majority of the commissioners shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Sec. 6. The Commission shall have the same power as that now possessed by the Circuit Courts, to compel the attendance of witnesses, to compel the production of books, papers and accounts, to administer oaths and to punish persons guilty of contempt. It shall also have the power to appoint a clerk, a stenographer, a bailiff and interpreters, and to take all such other acts and to take all other steps necessary to the proper discharge of its duty in receiving, considering and reporting upon all such claims as may properly be brought before it in accordance with the provisions of this Act. It shall have power to make rules for the conduct of its work but not inconsistent with any provision of this Act. Each Commissioner of the Commission shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations.

Sec. 7. The Commission shall have jurisdiction, and it shall be its duty to hear, examine into and determine as to the truth of all claims founded upon actual and direct injuries to property which are filed with the Commission within six months from the date of the notice specified in section 3. No claim for any speculative or consequential damages or for the loss of the use of property or for loss of profits through the interruption of business shall be considered. Nor shall the Commission consider any claim not filed within said period of six months. Upon the completion of the work, the Commission shall report its findings to the Governor. Such report shall state in detail in each case the name of the claimant, amount of claim, nature of property alleged to have been damaged, the facts found by the Commission, its award, and also such comment as it may see fit to make.

Sec. 8. Claims shall be filed with the clerk in duplicate by the person who was the owner of the property at the time it was injured or by the person to whom the claim has been duly assigned in writing. The statement of claim must be verified by the oath of the claimant or by some one of his heirs, next of kin, or of the claimant's own knowledge, except as to matters stated upon information and belief, and as to those that he believes them to be true. Each claim shall contain an itemized statement in the English or Hawaiian language of the loss sustained, the situation of the property at the time of the loss, and if the claim is for injury to a building, shall state the nature of property alleged to have been damaged, and when and upon what consideration the claimant or his assignor became interested therein; the amount of the insurance, if any, on such property and the name of the insurer. In case the owner of the property has deceased or is a minor, the claim shall be presented by his legal representative.

Sec. 9. The Territory may appear before the Commission by attorney and present evidence and otherwise defend itself against claims. The clerk shall deliver one copy of each claim filed to the Attorney General, and no other service upon the Territory shall be required. It shall not be necessary for the Territory to answer or to otherwise join issue on any claim.

Sec. 10. Claims shall be heard in the order in which they are filed unless the Commission shall for special reasons otherwise direct. But no claim shall be heard within three days after the same is filed.

Sec. 11. Sworn copies of the minutes, resolutions and records of the Board of Health, sworn reports of agents to the Board of Health as to the sanitary and other conditions of the premises condemned by the Board of Health, and sworn statements of Board of Health appraisers are to be taken as prima facie proof of all acts, matters, conditions and values therein stated, provided that such minutes, resolutions, reports, and statements were made prior to the passage of this Act.

Sec. 12. There shall be paid by the claimant upon the filing of each claim a deposit to cover the cost of hearing and reporting upon the claim, as follows: Where the amount claimed does not exceed \$500, \$5.

Where the amount claimed is more than \$500 and does not exceed \$1,000, \$5.

Where the amount claimed is more than \$1,000 and does not exceed \$2,000, \$10.

Where the amount claimed is more than \$2,000, \$15.

All moneys so deposited shall be accounted for and paid by the chairman into the Treasury of the Territory.

Sec. 13. Every witness shall be entitled to receive from the claimant in whose behalf he has been summoned, at the time of the service of the subpoena, the sum of one dollar, and, if he does not reside in the District of Honolulu, five cents per mile for traveling expenses in going to and returning from the office of the Commission.

Every witness summoned to testify on behalf of the Territory shall be entitled to compensation at the same rates, to be paid out of the appropriation for the pay of Government witnesses, provided in section 5, after he shall have testified or have been excused from attendance.

Sec. 14. All vouchers for incidental expenses of the Commission and for the pay of the interpreters and witnesses shall be certified to by the chairman of the Commission.

Sec. 15. The following sums amounting to \$20,000 are hereby appropriated to be paid out of the current receipts of the general revenues of the Territory to defray the expenses of the Commission:

Pay of three Commissioners, at \$500 per month each ..... \$1,500  
Pay of clerk for the Territory, at \$100 per month ..... 1,000  
Pay of stenographer, at \$100 per month ..... 1,000  
Pay of clerk at \$100 per month ..... 1,000  
Pay of interpreters ..... 500  
Pay of bailiff at \$50 per month ..... 600  
Pay of Government witnesses ..... 500  
Incidental expenses ..... 500  
Total ..... \$6,100

Sec. 16. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication.

## WIRES TO GO UNDERGROUND

THE following is the text of House Bill 7 introduced by Representative William Hoopes yesterday:

An Act to Authorize and Regulate the Placing of Electric Wires in the Streets of Honolulu.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

Section 1. Any person or corporation engaged in the business of producing electric light or power, and having a plant in good working order of a capacity sufficient to continuously supply for public use 10,000 lights of 16 candle-power each, upon complying with the conditions and terms set out in this Act, may place and maintain wires in the streets of Honolulu for the purpose of transmitting electricity or light, power and other purposes.

Sec. 2. No such wires shall be placed upon any street in Honolulu situated within the boundaries of the city, and the streets forming said boundaries, unless such wires are placed at least two feet underground. Beginning at the junction of King and Liliha streets, and running along Liliha street to School street, thence along School street to Punchbowl street, thence along Punchbowl street to Kalia street, thence along Kalia street to Lunalilo street, thence along Lunalilo street to Victoria street, thence along Victoria street to King street, thence along King street to South street, thence along South street to Queen street, thence along Queen street to Punchbowl street, thence along Punchbowl street to the line of Kalahele street, thence along the line of Kalahele street extended to Richards street, thence along Richards street to the harbor front, thence along the harbor front to River street, thence along River street to King street, thence along King street to the corner of Liliha street.

All such wires shall also be placed underground upon that portion of King street situated between Liliha street and the Palama stream, and also upon those portions of Eretania street and King street situated between Victoria street and Punchbowl street.

Sec. 3. Any persons or corporations complying with the requirements of this Act may extend such lines of wires and may support the same upon poles above ground beyond the limits named in section 2 of this Act, upon such streets and for such distance as the business of such persons or corporation may require.

Sec. 4. All excavations made under the authority granted by this Act within the area defined by section 2 of this Act shall be filled and the street surface restored to its condition prior to such excavation to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Public Works.

All poles and wires and all fastenings and appliances connected therewith placed on any streets in Honolulu beyond the limits named in section 2 of this Act shall be of such quality and shall be erected in such manner as the Superintendent of Public Works may direct.

Sec. 5. Any persons or corporation placing electric wires under or upon any street in Honolulu in pursuance of the authority conferred by this Act shall be at all times equipped and prepared to supply to the public continuously at least 10,000 lights of 16 candle-power, and shall furnish such lights at uniform rates, which shall be published annually, and as often as changes are made in such rates.

Sec. 6. No wires for the transmission of electric light or power shall hereafter be placed or maintained above ground upon any streets in Honolulu within the limits named in section 2 of this Act unless in pursuance of a vested right acquired before the date hereof.

Sec. 7. This Act shall not apply to street railway companies operating their cars by electric power.

Sec. 8. Any person or persons, corporation or corporations, violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for any violation of any section contained in this Act, and for each day such violation shall be continued.

Sec. 9. This Act shall take effect on and after the date of its approval.

## APPOINTING GUARDIANS

A BILL known as House Bill 3, and reading as follows, was introduced into the House yesterday by Representative Robertson of Honolulu:

An Act Relating to the Jurisdiction of Circuit Judges at Chambers in Matters Concerning the Relation of Guardian and Ward; and Amending Section 1367 of the Civil Code and Section 38 of Chapter 57 of the Session Laws of 1892, as Amended by Act 56 of the Session Laws of 1898.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

Section 1. That section 1367 of the Civil Code is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Sec. 1367. When any minor, or other person liable to be put under guardianship, according to the provisions of this chapter shall reside within this Territory and shall have any estate therein, any friend of such person, or any one interested in his estate, in expectancy or otherwise, may apply to any Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit sitting at chambers, and after notice to all persons interested, to be given in such manner as the Judge shall determine, and after a full hearing and examination, if it shall appear to him proper, he may appoint a guardian for such absent person."

Sec. 2. That the sixth division of section 38 of chapter 57 of the session laws of 1892, as amended by Act 56 of the session laws of 1898, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Sixth. Proceedings for the appointment of guardian and for all matters concerning the relation of guardian and ward which shall be brought in the circuit where the person, or a majority of the persons, reside, in behalf of whom such proceedings are begun. Provided, that if any such person or persons reside without this Territory the proceedings may be brought in the First Circuit."

Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication.

## BY FOREIGN GUARDIANS

HOUSE BILL 6, introduced by Representative Robertson yesterday, is as follows:

An Act to Amend Sections 1374, 1380, 1382, 1383 and 1387 of the Civil Code Relating to the Jurisdiction of the Circuit Court in Matters Concerning Guardianship.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

Section 1. It shall be lawful for any Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit sitting at chambers, upon the

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

Section 1. That, section 1374, 1380, 1382, 1383 and 1387 of the Civil Code be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication.

The sections involved are as follows:

Sec. 1374. In every case of the sale of real estate, as provided in this chapter, the residue of the proceeds, if any, remaining upon the final settlement of the accounts of the guardianship, shall be considered as real estate of the ward, and shall be disposed of among the same persons and in the same proportions, as the real estate would have been if it had not been sold.

Sec. 1375. Such license, in either of the cases aforesaid, may be granted by any Judge of the Supreme Court of law and equity, or by any Circuit Judge of the Island in which the estate intended to be sold lies; but in cases where the ward resides without this kingdom, such license shall be granted only by a Judge of the Supreme Court of law and equity.

Sec. 1380. When any minor, insane person, or spendthrift, residing without the kingdom, shall be put under guardianship in the country in which he resides, and shall have no guardian appointed in this kingdom, the foreign guardian may file an authenticated copy of his appointment in the Supreme Court of law and equity, after which he may be licensed by any Judge of the said court to sell real estate of the ward, in any part of this kingdom, in the same manner and on the same terms and conditions as prescribed in this chapter, in the case of a guardian appointed in this kingdom, excepting in the particulars hereinafter mentioned.

Sec. 1382. Every foreign guardian, so licensed to sell real estate, shall take and subscribe the oath required in like case of guardians appointed in this kingdom, and shall give notice of the time and place of sale, and conduct the same in the manner prescribed for guardians appointed here, and may perpetuate the evidence of the notice in the same manner.

Sec. 1383. All the proceedings required to be had in any Probate Court in this kingdom, respecting the sale by a foreign guardian, shall be had in the Supreme Court of law and equity.

Sec. 1385. Upon every such sale by a foreign guardian, the proceeds of the sale, or as much thereof as may remain upon the final settlement of the guardianship, shall be considered as real estate of the ward, and shall be disposed of among the same persons, in the same proportions, as the real estate would have been if it had not been sold; and the foreign guardian shall in every case, before making the sale, give bond, with sufficient surety or sureties, to the Judge granting the license to sell, with condition to account for and dispose of the same accordingly.

Sec. 1387. The proceedings required to be had in any Probate Court in this kingdom, respecting the sale by a foreign guardian, shall be had in the Supreme Court of law and equity.

Sec. 1389. Upon every such sale by a foreign guardian, the proceeds of the sale, or as much thereof as may remain upon the final settlement of the guardianship, shall be considered as real estate of the ward, and shall be disposed of among the same persons, in the same proportions, as the real estate would have been if it had not been sold; and the foreign guardian shall in every case, before making the sale, give bond, with sufficient surety or sureties, to the Judge granting the license to sell, with condition to account for and dispose of the same accordingly.

Sec. 1391. The proceedings required to be had in any Probate Court in this kingdom, respecting the sale by a foreign guardian, shall be had in the Supreme Court of law and equity.

Sec. 1393. Upon every such sale by a foreign guardian, the proceeds of the sale, or as much thereof as may remain upon the final settlement of the guardianship, shall be considered as real estate of the ward, and shall be disposed of among the same persons, in the same proportions, as the real estate would have been if it had not been sold; and the foreign guardian shall in every case, before making the sale, give bond, with sufficient surety or sureties, to the Judge granting the license to sell, with condition to account for and dispose of the same accordingly.

Sec. 1395. Upon every such sale by a foreign guardian, the proceeds of the sale, or as much thereof as may remain upon the final settlement of the guardianship, shall be considered as real estate of the ward, and shall be disposed of among the same persons, in the same proportions, as the real estate would have been if it had not been sold; and the foreign guardian shall in every case, before making the sale, give bond, with sufficient surety or sureties, to the Judge granting the license to sell, with condition to account for and dispose of the same accordingly.

Sec. 1397. Upon every such sale by a foreign guardian, the proceeds of the sale, or as much thereof as may remain upon the final settlement of the guardianship, shall be considered as real estate of the ward, and shall be disposed of among the same persons, in the same proportions, as the real estate would have been if it had not been sold; and the foreign guardian shall in every case, before making the sale, give bond, with sufficient surety or sureties, to the Judge granting the license to sell, with condition to account for and dispose of the same accordingly.

Sec. 1399. Upon every such sale by a foreign guardian, the proceeds of the sale, or as much thereof as may remain upon the final settlement of the guardianship, shall be considered as real estate of the ward, and shall be disposed of among the same persons, in the same proportions, as the real estate would have been if it had not been sold; and the foreign guardian shall in every case, before making the sale, give bond, with sufficient surety or sureties, to the Judge granting the license to sell, with condition to account for and dispose of the same accordingly.

Sec. 1401. Upon every such sale by a foreign guardian, the proceeds of the sale, or as much thereof as may remain upon the final settlement of the guardianship, shall be considered as real estate of the ward, and shall be disposed of among the same persons, in the same proportions, as the real estate would have been if it had not been sold; and the foreign guardian shall in every case, before making the sale, give bond, with sufficient surety or sureties, to the Judge granting the license to sell, with condition to account for and dispose of the same accordingly.

Sec. 1403. Upon every such sale by a foreign guardian, the proceeds of the sale, or as much thereof as may remain upon the final settlement of the guardianship, shall be considered as real estate of the ward, and shall be disposed of among the same persons, in the same proportions, as the real estate would have been if it had not been sold; and the foreign guardian shall in every case, before making the sale, give bond, with sufficient surety or sureties, to the Judge granting the license to sell, with condition to account for and dispose of the same accordingly.

Sec. 1405. Upon every such sale by a foreign guardian, the proceeds of the sale, or as much thereof as may remain upon the final settlement of the guardianship, shall be considered as real estate of the ward, and shall be disposed of among the same persons, in the same proportions, as the real estate would have been if it had not been sold; and the foreign guardian shall in every case, before making the sale, give bond, with sufficient surety or sureties, to the Judge granting the license to sell, with condition to account for and dispose of the same accordingly.

Sec. 1407. Upon every such sale by a foreign guardian, the proceeds of the sale, or as much thereof as may remain upon the final settlement of the guardianship, shall be considered as real estate of the ward, and shall be disposed of among the same persons, in the same proportions, as the real estate would have been if it had not been sold; and the foreign guardian shall in every case, before making the sale, give bond, with sufficient surety or sureties, to the Judge granting the license to sell, with condition to account for and dispose of the same accordingly.

Sec. 1409. Upon every such sale by a foreign guardian, the proceeds of the sale, or as much thereof as may remain upon the final settlement of the guardianship, shall be considered as real estate of the ward, and shall be disposed of among the same persons, in the same proportions, as the real estate would have been if it had not been sold; and the foreign guardian shall in every case, before making the sale, give bond, with sufficient surety or sureties, to the Judge granting the license to sell, with condition to account for and dispose of the same accordingly.

Sec. 1411. Upon every such sale by a foreign guardian, the proceeds of the sale, or as much thereof as may remain upon the final settlement of the guardianship, shall be considered as real estate of the ward, and shall be disposed of among the same persons, in the same proportions, as the real estate would have been if it had not been sold; and the foreign guardian shall in every case, before making the sale, give bond, with sufficient surety or sureties, to the Judge granting the license to sell, with condition to account for and dispose of the same accordingly.

Sec. 1413. Upon every such sale by a foreign guardian, the proceeds of the sale, or as much thereof as may remain upon the final settlement of the guardianship, shall be considered as real estate of the ward, and shall be disposed of among the same persons, in the same proportions, as the real estate would have been if it had not been sold; and the foreign guardian shall in every case, before making the sale, give bond, with sufficient surety or sureties, to the Judge granting the license to sell, with condition to account for and dispose of the same accordingly.

Sec. 1415. Upon every such sale by a foreign guardian, the proceeds of the sale, or as much thereof as may remain upon the final settlement of the guardianship, shall be considered as real estate of the ward, and shall be disposed of among the same persons, in the same proportions, as the real estate would have been if it had not been sold; and the foreign guardian shall in every case, before making the sale, give bond, with sufficient surety or sureties, to the Judge granting the license to sell, with condition to account for and dispose of the same accordingly.

Sec. 1417. Upon every such sale by a foreign guardian, the proceeds of the sale, or as much thereof as may remain upon the final settlement of the guardianship, shall be considered as real estate of the ward, and shall be disposed of among the same persons, in the same proportions, as the real estate would have been if it had not been sold; and the foreign guardian shall in every case, before making the sale, give bond, with sufficient surety or sureties, to the Judge granting the license to sell, with condition to account for and dispose of the same accordingly.

Sec. 1419. Upon every such sale by a foreign guardian, the proceeds of the sale, or as much thereof as may remain upon the final settlement of the guardianship, shall be considered as real estate of the ward, and shall be disposed of among the same persons, in the same proportions, as the real estate would have been if it had not been sold; and the foreign guardian shall in every case, before making the sale, give bond, with sufficient surety or sureties, to the Judge granting the license to sell, with condition to account for and dispose of the same accordingly.

Sec. 1421. Upon every such sale by a foreign guardian, the proceeds of the sale, or as much thereof as may remain upon the final settlement of the guardianship, shall be considered as real estate of the ward, and shall be disposed of among the same persons, in the same proportions, as the real estate would have been if it had not been sold; and the foreign guardian shall in every case, before making the sale, give bond, with sufficient surety or sureties, to the Judge granting the license to sell, with condition to account for and dispose of the same accordingly.

Sec. 1423. Upon every such sale by a foreign guardian, the proceeds of the sale, or as much thereof as may remain upon the final settlement of the guardianship, shall be considered as real estate of the ward, and shall be disposed of among the same persons, in the same proportions, as the real estate would have been if it had not been sold; and the foreign guardian shall in every case, before making the sale, give bond, with sufficient surety or sureties, to the Judge granting the license to sell, with condition to account for and dispose of the same accordingly.

Sec. 1425. Upon every such sale by a foreign guardian, the proceeds of the sale, or as much thereof as may remain upon the final settlement of the guardianship, shall be considered as real estate of the ward, and shall be disposed of among the same persons, in the same proportions, as the real estate would have been if it had not been sold; and the foreign guardian shall in every case, before making the sale, give bond, with sufficient surety or sureties, to the Judge granting the license to sell, with condition to account for and dispose of the same accordingly.

Sec. 1427. Upon every such sale by a foreign guardian, the proceeds of the sale, or as much thereof as may remain upon the final settlement of the guardianship, shall be considered as real estate of the ward, and shall be disposed of among the same persons, in the same proportions, as the real estate would have been if it had not been sold; and the foreign guardian shall in every case, before making the sale, give bond, with sufficient surety or sureties, to the Judge granting the license to sell, with condition to account for and dispose of the same accordingly.

Sec. 1429. Upon every such sale by a foreign guardian, the proceeds of the sale, or as much thereof as may remain upon the final settlement of the guardianship, shall be considered as real estate of the ward, and shall be disposed of among the same persons, in the same proportions, as the real estate would have been if it had not been sold; and the foreign guardian shall in every case, before making the sale, give bond, with sufficient surety or sureties, to the Judge granting the license to sell, with condition to account for and dispose of the same accordingly.

Sec. 1431. Upon every such sale by a foreign guardian, the proceeds of the sale, or as much thereof as may remain upon the final settlement of the guardianship, shall be considered as real estate of the ward, and shall be disposed of among the same persons, in the same proportions, as the real estate would have been if it had not been sold; and the foreign guardian shall in every case, before making the sale, give bond, with sufficient surety or sureties, to the Judge granting the license to sell, with condition to account for and dispose of the same accordingly.

Sec. 1433. Upon every such sale by a foreign guardian, the proceeds of the sale, or as much thereof as may remain upon the final settlement of the guardianship, shall be considered as real estate of the ward, and shall be disposed of among the same persons, in the same proportions, as the real estate would have been if it had not been sold; and the foreign guardian shall in every case, before making the sale, give bond, with sufficient surety or sureties, to the Judge granting the license to sell, with condition to account for and dispose of the same accordingly.

Sec. 1435. Upon every such sale by a foreign guardian, the proceeds of the sale, or as much thereof as may remain upon the final settlement of the guardianship, shall be considered as real estate of the ward, and shall be disposed of among the same persons, in the same proportions, as the real estate would have been if it had not been sold; and the foreign guardian shall in every case, before making the sale, give bond, with sufficient surety or sureties, to the Judge granting the license to sell, with condition to account for and dispose of the same accordingly.

Sec. 1437. Upon every such sale by a foreign guardian, the proceeds of the sale, or as much thereof as may remain upon the final settlement of the guardianship, shall be considered as real estate of the ward, and shall be disposed of among the same persons, in the same proportions, as the real estate would have been if it had not been sold; and the foreign guardian shall in every case, before making the sale, give bond, with sufficient surety or sureties, to the Judge granting the license to sell, with condition to account for and dispose of the same accordingly.

portion of the guardian, of any non-resident minor, insane person or spendthrift to authorize and direct such guardian to pay and transfer to the duly appointed guardian of such ward of the jurisdiction where such ward resides, the funds and property of such ward, or such portion thereof as to such Judge may seem just and proper.

Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication.

Sec. 4. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication.

Sec. 5. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication.

Sec. 6. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication.

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Sec. 24. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication.

Sec. 25. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication.

Sec. 26. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication.

Sec. 27. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication.

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Sec. 46. This Act shall take effect from the date of its publication.

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# THE HOUSE WILL GO TO MOLOKAI LEPER SETTLEMENT IN A BODY

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

**T**HIRTY Representatives and probably fifteen Senators will spend Saturday at the Molokai leper settlement investigating conditions there with a view to legislation in the interests of the colonists.

The entire House of Representatives will make the journey to Kalaupapa. A resolution to this effect was passed yesterday. The matter has not come before the Senate yet, but in caucus the Independent Senators resolved to join in the investigation with the House. As the Independents now have a majority in the Senate, that body will doubtless go in its entirety.

The Representatives intend to ask the lepers what they want and to give it to them if possible. Without doubt the position of superintendent of the leper settlement, held now by C. B. Reynolds, will be abolished and the lepers given some form of local self-government. Reynolds' days of rule are numbered, say the Home Rulers. He is cordially hated by the lepers and the Representatives say the latter, being voters, are to have their will within the bounds of public safety.

John Emmelhuth is authority for this and John is boss.

Whoever doubts this statement need only sit in the House one day. Slow of speech, a hard student and sure of his help, Emmelhuth presses the button whenever there is anything serious on and the garrulous Hawaiians do the rest. John doesn't talk a great deal. Like all fine workers he preserves his strength for the caucus and comes to the session primed with the assurance that he has but to open his snuff box and all the Independent legislators will sneeze.

John has what in the plumbing trade is called a "leadpipe." He knows his metal and moulds it over the fire of haole persuasion while stirring the contents of the kettle with a stick from the tree of the past.

He shines in the nightly caucuses, is diligent in the ante-breakfast confabs and at luncheon time hatches up many clever ideas. John is the Croker of the House.

Angry words, heated discussions and little work was the result of the seventh day of the Senate and at the end of yesterday's session the Senate was not one bit further ahead than when they convened in the morning. President Russell is unable to maintain order and his constant appeals to the secretary for advice at last angered some of the Senators to such an extent that they felt called upon to correct him.

An interpreter was appointed on the second day and was given his instructions, but they were of little avail, for despite repeated cautions, Bush continued to translate what he sees fit and forgets to interpret many of the speeches and motions made in Hawaiian, to the discomfort of the English-speaking Senators.

All through yesterday's session the Independents showed their hand and successfully killed every move made by the opposite party. With their majority they can even afford to lose one vote, for they are sure to win when the deciding vote of the chair is called for, as thus far when a tie has resulted Russell has not failed to support his constituency.

Every evening the Home Rulers meet in some convenient place and thoroughly discuss their work of the morning, and when they enter the Senate chamber they are cocked and primed for the work in hand. Senator White has become their leader, either through his own volition or perchance he was invited to accept that position and right well does he keep his followers in hand. Doing most of the talking himself, he is sure of eight votes in his favor when the question is put.

Knowledge of all this has forced itself upon the Republicans, and it was with the intention of breaking up these meetings, for at least one evening, that Senator Carter attempted to adjourn the Senate yesterday afternoon to meet again in the evening, but, as he might have expected, the motion was lost when put to the vote.

The rules of procedure are not adopted, and as they now stand they are back in the hands of the committee and may be delayed for several days, and meanwhile the Senate is transacting business without any head or rules to go by and is making itself the laughing stock of the public.

## HOUSE HAS A DAY OF WORK

**E**MMELUTH, Beckley and Dickey were late at the opening of the House of Representatives, though Emmelhuth came in time to hear the prayer. After the roll call the minutes were read in English and Hawaiian.

Robertson made a slight change in the minutes as read.

William Mossman stated his intention to introduce a bill to defray the expenses of the present session. He moved that the rules be suspended and Robertson objected, saying that the giving notice of intentions was not the order then. There was the usual argument over rules with much quoting of the procedure regulations and considerable display of ignorance of parliamentary usage by the Hawaiian Representatives. Mossman finally withdrew his statement of intentions under pressure from Robertson.

Mr. Robertson then gave notice of his intention to introduce the following bill: "An act relating to the jurisdiction of Circuit Judges at chambers in matters concerning the relation of

guardian and wards, and amending section 1867 of the Civil Code and section 38 of chapter 57 of the Session Laws of 1892 as amended by Act 55 of the Session Laws of 1898.

"An act to authorize the removal of persons under guardianship and the personal property of such person outside this Territory.

"An act to repeal sections 1878, 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889 of the Civil Code, relating to the sale of real estate in this Territory by foreign guardians."

Mr. Mossman, under suspension of the rules, read the bill to defray expenses of the Legislature. The bill appropriates \$45,000.

Mossman then restated his intention to bring in a bill to defray the session's expenses, and the rules having been suspended, he read the bill in full, as follows:

Section 1. There shall be and hereby is appropriated the sum of \$45,000 from the Public Treasury for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the session of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii of the year 1901.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after the date of its publication.

Dickey read the title of an act for "defraying the damages by the late storm."

Beckley read the following:

Whereas, It has been customary to select a committee to visit the leper settlement in the early part of former legislative sessions; and

Whereas, It has now become imperative necessary that such a committee be immediately appointed to visit said settlement and investigate and determine as to the truth of rumors, report and complaint now coming from there as to inadequate and insufficient supply of food and other matters under the control of the Board of Health pertaining to said settlement; and

Whereas, pending receipt of the report of the committee it would be impolitic and improper to have any more person or persons sent there by order of the Board of Health; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a special committee of nine members of this House be appointed to visit the settlement at an early opportunity and report as to the actual conditions there found, and also recommendations that they may deem necessary; and be it further

Resolved, That the Board of Health, through its president, be requested to defer sending any person or persons that may properly come, under existing laws to said settlement until said special committee shall have reported to this House and action taken thereon.

Speaker Akina gave a vote on the Molokai resolution. Emmelhuth moved that the committee on public health be included in the Molokai committee.

Giullian wanted a joint committee of House and Senate and said it would cost no more for all the members to go. The speaker said the House must choose its own committees and let the Senate take care of itself. A call for a reading of the resolution was made and Secretary Meheula read it in English.

Giullian amended the resolution to include all the Representatives.

Makekau urged that a committee of three only be sent to Molokai, as if nine or all went it would mean a suspension of the Legislature.

Beckley said his idea in having the committee consist of nine was to have all the islands represented. He really favored having the entire House go. He said there was need for an investigation. "Under the Organic Act all men are free and equal," said Beckley.

"There are 800 persons at the leper settlement on Molokai. They have been granted the right of suffrage. They have the right to justice and true representation. It is only proper that the House of Representatives should see all these people and hear their claims. As a matter of fact the entire House should go. It is the first time the lepers have had a voice in the national legislation. But to save time I favor a committee of nine only, though the whole House is not barred from going also. The matter of public health is one of the most important for our consideration and we should know just how things are at Molokai. Former Legislatures have tried to ameliorate conditions of those unfortunate. The public press has said that the lepers have not been supplied with the proper food. The Board of Health has tried to do its best. But you can understand the condition of the taro crop in Hawaii. Poi is the food of Hawaiians and these unfortunate need it to sustain strength. If the Board of Health is unable to cope with the question it is our duty to study ways and means to improve those conditions. It will be unnecessary to wait for the consent of the Senate or for the appointment of a joint committee. I understand that there will be a similar resolution introduced in the upper house. We are the representatives of the people and should go ahead."

"It would be proper that no further shipment of lepers be made to Molokai until the settlement is investigated. If the settlement is found proper for residence of lepers, then and then only could more of the unfortunate be sent. If found not fit, things should be changed. We could go next Saturday and only be away one day."

Emmeluth said there was another side. "As those confined at Molokai have the same rights and privileges as we, it is a question of what form of government should be instituted there to give the lepers their legal rights," he said.

"I am surprised to find in the Government's message the following:

"There are important questions to be weighed by you in the consideration of this subject. Should such governments be established

in communities that do not ask for them? Should the whole area of the Territory be occupied by such governments, or should experiments be made in one or two localities before going further?"

"We find in this message that not only in this Legislature but from the Governor down we must be bathed in spirit of Constitution."

"In yielding our sympathy to the lepers we must not forget the rights of the majority—the clean people."

Giullian said the reason why he urged the whole House go to Molokai was that as he had had a large experience in transporting the lepers he knew it would take them all to investigate. They would have to divide into committees and inspect different parts of the settlement. Three or nine could not do the work thoroughly.

Giullian amended the resolution to include the whole House and it was vehemently seconded.

Aylett spoke for a committee of nine members only.

The resolution was carried with the amendment and a committee of three was appointed to arrange for the trip for the entire House. Emmelhuth suggested the committee of three confer with the Senate committee.

Emmeluth said he would like to know if the press of Honolulu would be permitted to accompany the House to Molokai. Monsarrat moved that no photographic apparatus be allowed to be taken on the trip. This was carried.

Beckley moved that the courtesy of the House be extended to the press and one representative from each paper be permitted to go. This was carried.

Kaniho wanted the names of the reporters who would accompany them given to the House, but he was ruled out of order.

On Robertson's motion Saturday was declared a holiday and on Hoogs' motion the House adjourned until 1:30 o'clock.

### THE AFTERNOON SESSION

When the House reconvened at 1:30 o'clock Monsarrat moved that all members and visitors to Molokai be prohibited from taking any sketches whatever at the leper settlement. The motion was carried unanimously.

Mahoe asked that the rules be taken up. He moved for a reconsideration of the report of the committee on rules.

Robertson said Mahoe's motion was out of order. A quarter of an hour of bickering followed, during which Robertson said Mahoe did not know the first thing about parliamentary usage; which was not quite true. The speaker ruled that Mahoe's motion was out of order.

Emmeluth asked to withdraw his notice of a motion made Monday evening reducing standing committees from five to three. He wanted the committees to consist of five members as under the existing rules, and having given notice of his intention to ask the changing of the rule, he now desired to let it be unchanged.

Dickey noted that no finance committee had been appointed by the speaker.

The next half hour was consumed in fussing over a not-important rule of procedure.

Dickey asked for a suspension of rules 88, which is as follows:

"No rule of the House shall be altered or rescinded, nor any new standing rule be adopted without one day's notice being given of the motion therefore."

Nailima seconded the motion but it was not carried.

Ewaliko moved the adoption of all the rules.

Dickey pointed out that the rules had been adopted several days ago.

Ewaliko looked wise.

Robertson gave notice that he would move to amend rule 88 to conform with rule 85.

A half hour more was pleasantly passed in argument over rules and parts of rules, much delight being found by many members in slumbering while a few talked.

Speaker Akina appointed the following standing committees:

Finance Committee—J. Emmelhuth (Ind.), W. H. Hoogs (Dem.-Ind.), J. H. Kakaia (Ind.), C. H. Dickey (Rep.), K. Kakaia (Ind.).

Public Lands—J. P. Makalain (Dem.-Ind.), R. H. Makekau (Dem.-Ind.), A. F. Giullian (Rep.), R. Puuki (Dem.), Nailima (Ind.).

Judiciary—J. Emmelhuth (Ind.), A. G. M. Robertson (Rep.), J. K. Paele (Ind.), J. W. Keilika (Dem.-Ind.), S. H. Haaseo (Dem.-Ind.).

Public Expenditures—J. Emmelhuth (Ind.), W. H. Hoogs (Rep.), J. H. Kakaia (Ind.), C. H. Dickey (Rep.), J. K. Kakaia (Ind.).

Agriculture—F. W. Beckley (Ind.), S. Wilcox (Dem.), W. Mossman, Jr. (Rep.), S. Kawahoa (Ind.), J. Kumaia (Rep.).

Public Health and Education—F. W. Beckley (Ind.), A. Giullian (Rep.), H. M. Kaniho (Dem.), S. H. Haaseo (Dem.-Ind.), J. Ewaliko (Ind.).

Military—J. Ewaliko (Ind.), W. Aylett (Rep.), S. Kawahoa (Ind.), J. Kumaia (Rep.), J. Ahuli (Ind.).

Enrollment, Revision and Printing—J. K. Prendergast (Ind.), J. M. Monsarrat (Ind.-N.P.), J. K. Kakaia (Ind.), G. P. Kaulmakaole (Ind.), H. M. Kaniho (Dem.).

Accounts—J. K. Makalain (Dem.-Ind.), W. B. Nailima (Ind.), R. Puuki (Dem.), J. K. Hihio (Ind.).

Rules—R. H. Makekau (Dem.-Ind.), A. G. M. Robertson (Rep.), S. K. Mahoe (Ind.), J. K. Prendergast (Ind.), G. P. Kaulmakaole (Ind.).

Miscellaneous Affairs—S. K. Mahoe (Ind.), J. W. Keiki (Rep.), W. Mossman, Jr. (Ind.), J. K. Kakaia (Ind.), J. K. Hihio (Ind.).

Speaker Akina told the House that it was impossible to furnish the members with the books required by the Robertson resolution of Monday.

The House adjourned until today at 10 o'clock.

**T**HE discussion between Senator Achi and the President of the Senate was the only incident of interest connected with the Senate yesterday, and though severely censured by the chair, there are many who think that Senator Achi was right.

Shortly after the morning session was called to order, Achi asked permission to introduce a bill for the benefit of the fire sufferers, and made a rousing speech in support of his motion. He was interrupted by Senator White, who rose to a point of order but failed to state it, and Achi appealed to the chair.

As has been customary all through the Senate proceedings, Russell sought advice from the secretary, and this was objected to by the Senator, who could not see what right Cayless had to interfere. Waxing warm, the angry Senator declared that Cayless should be "kicked out," and as the president jumped to his feet every one was at attention. It is the first time that there has been any angry words in the Senate chamber and all wondered what action Russell would take.

"I call you to order," he said; "sit down!"

Achi obeyed the mandate of the chair but could not resist attempting to speak again and once more received his instructions to sit down and remain seated until given permission to rise.

All through the sessions of both the morning and afternoon it was evident that the Independents had something up their sleeve, and every effort on the part of the Republicans to transact business met with debate and invariably when the question was put the Independents carried the day by sheer force of numbers.

Senator Carter made a futile attempt to block the game of the Home Rulers by moving to adjourn until 7:30 o'clock in the evening, and thus prevent the usual caucus held by them, but again this was frustrated by the majority. It was evident from their subsequent action that they did not oppose the motion to adjourn from any desire to work, as they immediately took advantage of another motion for adjournment until this morning.

So long as the Senate continues to do business without rules, just so long will the Independents have full sway, and so thoroughly are they banded together under the leadership of Senator White that they have in addition the advantage of organized power.

Another point of disadvantage for the Republican side of the House is the fact that Interpreter Bush is very careful to interpret every speech and motion uttered in the English language, but is equally negligent in translating speeches and motions expressed in Hawaiian.

Three Senators, Carter, Baldwin and C. Brown, failed to answer "here" when the roll was called in the Senate yesterday morning, but put in their appearance shortly after. The minutes were read and approved upon a motion from Senator Kalua after a ruling from the chair to the effect that it was not necessary to make a separate motion each time any speech was desired interpreted; was spread upon the journal.

Senator White moved to the previous question in order to prevent a lengthy discussion which Senator Carter endeavored to precipitate concerning his understanding of a ruling made by Russell.

Senator Achi asked to be permitted to introduce a bill in regard to fire claims and upon being put to a vote the Independents stood solid, casting eight votes against the presentation of any bill. Carter jumped to his feet and moved to adjourn, stating that it was evident that the Independent members were not desirous of transacting any business, but the motion was lost.

Achi asked to be allowed to introduce a resolution in regard to the use of the Hawaiian language in the Legislature relating to section 44 of the Organic Act.

The chair attempted to rule Achi out of order and raised a vigorous protest from the Republican ranks. He was permitted to continue and translated his own speech.

Kalua thought it impossible for the house to entertain the resolution, saying that under the rule no resolution could be presented to the house at this time and citing rule No. 29.

Carter claimed there were no rules adopted and therefore the speaker was not out of order.

Kalua explained it was a section of the United States Constitution he referred to and not the rules.

Carter asked that the question be put: "Does the house object to Senator Achi presenting bill or not?"

Kalua argued that such a proceeding was against the Organic Law, section 44; according to his opinion all transactions of the Senate thus far were illegal.

Baldwin was emphatic in his statement that the rules must be passed on as the house could not proceed further without them. He urged Achi to withdraw his motion, and with a significance understood by all in the house turned to Senator White, the leader of the Independent party, and asked him if they were ready to proceed with the rules.

Kalua again resumed his argument, but was interrupted by Achi, who rose to a point of order, asking the chair if a member was permitted to speak more than twice on the subject before action was taken. He was informed by the chair that there were no rules, and to Carter's question, "Can a member speak 100 times?" replied, "Yes, a thousand times," and glanced smilingly at the Independent Senators.

Achi commanded the attention of the chair, and for the first time temper was shown in the Senate. He claimed that it was costing the people \$500 a day to support the Senate and so far nothing had been accomplished. "The Independents are obstructing the work and they should be ashamed," he said, "and the Republicans have done all they can do to advance the business."

The moment I present something tangible so that we can proceed, then does the opposite side stand together and prevent any action. They are banded together to prevent us from accomplishing any honest work and having the majority have us at their mercy."

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"Cayless," he said, "is continually offering advice to the president and I object to it. He has no right to do so and if he continues should be kicked out of the house."

"Mr. Achi," interrupted the chair, "I call you to order. You are using language more adapted to the street than the Senate chamber." Turning to the stenographer he asked him to read Mr. Achi's statement from his notes. This was done.

Senator White jumped to his feet and was recognized by the chair, who was evidently glad of an opportunity to end an argument which might result in depriving him of his chief aid and adviser.

The vote for presenting the resolution of Achi was called for and again the Independents remained solid and defeated the motion.

C. Brown moved to proceed with rules and the motion carried. He suggested that owing to the unanimous agreement of the rules committee rules 1 to 19, inclusive, be acted upon at the same time, but an amendment was proposed that they be taken up singly, and same was carried.

The balance of the morning session was spent in discussing the first six rules and the Senate adjourned until afternoon.

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The balance of the morning session was spent in discussing the first six rules and the Senate adjourned until afternoon.

The reading of the rules was again resumed when the Senate convened at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

It was proposed as an amendment to rule No. 11 to give the president of the Senate the right to vote on all questions, but this was bitterly opposed by the Republican Senators C. Brown and Carter, who argued that such a procedure would be without precedence.

The fight was taken up by several Senators of the Independent party who, even though one of their party had been honored with the position of president, did not think he should be deprived of his vote. Able to carry everything their way whenever occasion necessitated, the Independents wished to make assurance doubly sure by securing one more vote to their overwhelming majority.

The rule causing the trouble reads as follows:

"To decide all questions wherein the vote taken shall result in a tie, but otherwise he shall not vote except on matters where the decision is reached by ballot."

C. Brown moved to amend the motion by adding to the end of section No. 11 the following words: "Or upon the final passage of a bill." Carter rose to second the motion, which after more argument on both sides was placed before the Senate and carried.

Cecil Brown attempted to put a stop to the useless discussion ensuing after the reading of each



NEWS OF WORLD  
CONDENSED

Plague is reported at Cape Town.  
Sugar-Baw, steady; refined, quiet.  
Ethelbert Nevin, musician and composer, is dead.

The big tree measure is still held back in Congress.

A temperance crusade has been started in San Jose.

Colonel Theo. Roosevelt has returned to civilization.

J. P. Morgan has gone into the London commercial field.

The San Jose scale is destroying peach orchards in Ohio.

A negro is to become principal of a new York school.

Three cases of smallpox are reported from Fresno, Cal.

The health of Queen Sophia of Sweden is much improved.

The plan to extend land laws has been vigorously opposed.

Mr. Francis Cook, the merchant prince of England, is dead.

It is said that another Chinese railway is being contemplated.

The Cincinnati street railway systems may be consolidated.

The tone of speculation in New York is very much confused.

A big strike is threatened among the mechanics of Pittsburgh.

W. E. Van Dine and party are cruising in the Mediterranean.

The late census of Italy's population shows a figure of 35,000,000.

Episcopal Bishop Spalding of Colorado is suffering from paralysis.

The "Bachelor Maids' Club" of Seattle has adopted the motto "Nik."

The Colony government objects to receiving recruits in Australia.

A Tucson mining magazine recently blew up and killed seven men.

Francis B. Loomis, United States Minister to Venezuela, is very sick.

Gaston Deschamps, the French literary critic, is to visit California.

Congress was in a deadlock over the war revenue bill on February 15.

Germany is still in sympathy with the Kaiser for his pro-British actions.

It is said that England, Germany and Portugal are in secret agreement.

It is said that the volunteer troops will all be mustered out by June 15.

Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal diplomatic agent, had his private papers stolen.

Mrs. Nelson and her children were treated to a fire-hose bath at Beloit, Kas.

Professor Weinsir of New Mexico thinks he has a cure for consumption.

The sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States has been broken off.

It is said that the Burlington railroad is seeking an outlet for Pacific traffic.

A number of hotels are setting fire to hotels in Chicago and New York.

Nantucket Island was ice-bound and cut off from meat supplies for ten days.

On February 18 it was reported that all Europe was in the grip of a blizzard.

Mayor Van Wyck of New York has disapproved of the New York police bill.

A colony of sixteen Mormons with fifty-eight wives were found in Paris recently.

Two epistles crashed together near San Bernardino last week. Two lives were lost.

Wu Ting Fang spoke at Cleveland, O., February 19 on Washington and Confucius.

A company has been incorporated in Utah to construct the Salt Lake railway.

The President has decided to call an extra session of Congress at an early date.

It has been decided to open the gates of the Pan-American Exposition on Sunday.

The co-eds of Berkeley are to give a play for the benefit of their athletic clubs.

The coldest rate has brought a continuous stream of people into San Francisco.

A committee from the Chicago Commercial Club are to tour the Western States.

New Orleans negro who murdered an entire family, was lynched February 17.

A cable states that an American consul, Alex. Wood, in Germany, has gone insane.

The German consul denies the story of his having quarrelled with Sir Alfred Milner.

Ninety-one thousand dollars was paid for a piece of property in San Mateo county.

Senator Hanna entertained President and Mrs. McKinley at dinner February 18.

Mrs. Nancy Bray of Los Angeles recently celebrated her nine hundredth birthday.

The inheritance tax on the Hughton estate, to be worth about \$30,000,000.

The deposits of the Associated New York banks, February 16, exceeded \$1,000,000,000.

There was a great rush of business during the last week before Congress adjourned.

Eight boxers were decapitated at Shanghai after trial by Viceroy Chang Chi Tung.

The new Italian Ministry will continue negotiations to secure the extradition of anarchists.

American Labor Union literature, printed in Spanish, is being distributed in Porto Rico.

Several new warships are to be launched soon for the service of the British navy.

An attempt was made by an incendiary to burn down a new block in Whittier, Cal.

Little James Monahan of Waterbury, Mass., sought warmth in a water barrel and froze to death.

The Maya Indians were defeated in another engagement by the Federal troops February 17.

The California Distillery Company is to undergo an investigation at the hands of the Government.

At last report the Empress Dowager was weakening to the demands of the note of the Powers.

A recent wholesale arrest of the violators of the Sunday closing law, was made in Los Angeles.

C. M. Schwab, president of the Carnegie company, is the man who effected the recent steel deal.

A 12-inch gun on the battleship Kearsarge exploded while being used at target practice off Key West.

Captain Cyril King, assistant United States quartermaster, has been discharged from the Army.

After losing some money at cards a Seattle man cut the throat of the man who won with a pocketknife.

It is said that General Kitchener's forces are close on the trail of the retreating Boers under De Wet.

W. L. Gill, formerly one of the foremost lawyers of California, died recently in "Arkness's Insane Asylum."

President Gompers reports a demand by colleges and universities for lectures by representative trade-unionists.

The Weather Bureau service bill has passed and the cable will be laid to Tahiti Island from San Francisco.

A statue of Robert Louis Stevenson is among the American works of art selected for the Buffalo Exposition.

A genuine Raphael painting, for which William K. Vanderbilt offered \$300,000, is to be sold at auction in Berlin.

A new church society has been formed in Chicago for silent devotional worship, to be open all day and through the evening with no other sound than the low tones of the organ to break the silence.

The post fifteen has been closed at Leavenworth, Kas.

William Troop, an aged pioneer of Woodland, is dead.

It is said that this Alaskan winter is the severest in years.

Bernhardt and Coquelin are still playing in San Francisco.

It is said that the German trade is doing down grade.

Edward Baird Mastick, a prominent attorney of Oakland, is dead.

The Pennsylvania silk mills are at a standstill because of a strike.

W. P. Sullivan, chief of San Francisco police, is ill with diphtheria.

There is a heavy honey harvest in San Diego county this year.

An electric car line of 130 miles is in successful operation at Vallejo.

The teamsters of San Francisco were on the verge of a strike at last report.

The electric car system between Bakerfield and Kern City, Cal., is now running.

American jam and fruit pulp are becoming a large feature of England's imports.

San Joaquin county, Cal., is making a strong fight for the proposed State dairy school.

Many memorial services were held in memory of Francis Willard throughout the States.

The pupil has attacked the San Francisco officials who permit slavery in the Chinese quarter.

A bill against Chinese and Japanese slavery will be introduced in the California Legislature.

Two different measures are before the California Legislature to stop the traffic in Chinese girls.

Rev. G. W. Work of the Unitarian church will work in the interests of his church on the Coast.

A favorable report has been made on the Chinese basin lease by the committee from the Legislature.

A quarter of a million dollars has been apportioned by the California Legislature to the State University.

A race fight and one was fought between Bobby Dobbs and Peter Jackson at Memphis February 15.

Heavy cuts had been made by the United States Senate in the harbor bill at last report from the Coast.

The four buffalo bulls in the Golden Gate Park at San Francisco engaged in a fierce fight and one was killed.

A demented soldier, trying to escape the police, slid down a rope from the history building in San Francisco.

The Louisville Sullivan-Kearns fight of February 18 lasted twenty rounds and resulted in a victory for Sullivan.

Mrs. E. E. Milvin, an aged tourist from Illinois, was run down by an electric car in Los Angeles and killed.

A disagreement on the endowment question threatens to disrupt the Order of B'nai B'rith in San Francisco.

Aged King Christian of Denmark, while walking with his son, was run down by a bicyclist and bruised severely.

A Mendocino county forest of 200 acres is to be presented to the State of California by Henry Crowell, the capitalist.

While driving to the Capitol at Sacramento last week Governor Gage's team ran away, but no serious damage resulted.

It is thought that the illness of John McCutcheon, artist and newspaper man through the Philippine war, will result fatally.

A large reception was given by the students and faculty of the University of California to President Wheeler February 16.

It is said that Minister De Witt's position in the Russian tariff war is in the nature of an experiment and not well supported.

The Berlin electrical expert, declares that it will be possible in a few years to circle the globe in twenty-two days.

The old Pioneer Hall, on Montgomery street, San Francisco, was badly damaged by fire and the janitor perished in the flames.

Hundred Filipino insurgents were driven into the mountains by a detachment of soldiers under Lieutenant Low on February 16.

A section in the arid lands bill has been discovered, the effect of which would be to require changes in the law in many States.

Western States now concede the rights of the Canadian Pacific to participate in New York immigration business on an equitable basis.

Measures have been introduced in Congress to revive the grade of Vice Admiral for the benefit of both Admirals Schley and Sampson.

A battle between the clerical element and the copperheads is being waged in Rome over some nude statues surrounding a public fountain.

Whitlaw Reid may be named as Envoy Extraordinary of the United States for the coronation of Edward VII, which may take place in June.

An amendment has been made to the subsidy bill excluding from subsidy all tank ships and vessels carrying petroleum in cases and barrels.

A cable from Glasgow states that two-thirds of the outer plating on the Shamrock has been placed and the yacht is rapidly nearing completion.

A movement is on foot to repeal the anti-liquor law of Santa Monica, Cal., and the voters have signed a petition for the purpose.

Fugitive Ruhlman was arrested for a friendly boxing match with his sparring partner in a music hall in Chicago. He was released on \$500 bonds.

A rare volume, "The Rights of Women and Children," printed in the sixteenth century, has been found in the Columbia University library.

Pension Commissioner Evans will not be reappointed April 1, and it is said that he will be succeeded by Captain Archibald Lybrand of Ohio.

A Vancouver man of small stature, while being held over a red-hot stove as a practical joke, drew out his knife and stabbed his tormentor fatally.

Governor Roosevelt is much annoyed by the stories of his hunting expedition and denies them all, though he says he killed twelve mountain lions.

A Philadelphia man, who left his wife and married his niece, is under arrest for bigamy, though he says he has a decree of divorce from his first wife.

The appropriation of \$200,000 to the international exhibition of the centennial anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase in 1903 has passed the House.

The Pendleton bill, appropriating \$100,000 as an emergency health fund for the use of the Governor and California State Board of Health, was passed.

Commander Benj. F. Tilley, at Tutuila, Samoa, whose term has expired, will visit the Coast, but it is expected that he will be reappointed by the Navy Department.

Walter G. Furnald, who is well known to the San Francisco police as a swindler, has been heard of at Chicago, where he swindled a wealthy real estate man out of \$5,000.

The divorce bill passed the Senate, but opposition is expected in the House and Governor Gage has been asked to accept the State's responsibility to support the grove.

Catherine Davis, a California trained nurse, shot a Kansas City young druggist last week. She said she meant to kill her but accidentally discharged the pistol and shot him.

An old man who had killed a man in Michigan twenty-five years before, recently confessed and gave himself up to the San Francisco authorities, who telegraphed to the Michigan authorities.

A reply was received directing that the murderer be released as the supervisors would not stand the expense of transportation.

The San Francisco teamsters are on a strike.

An objectionable waterway at Bakerfield was filled in at night by citizens to prevent an injunction interference.

Jim Fain, the Arizona desperado, is being hotly pursued by the relatives of Mrs. Adams, the woman he shot.

There was frantic competition among the English society women for securing tickets for the opening of Parliament.

The subsidy bill has been sidetracked in the Senate, and the oleomargarine measure has almost unanimous favor.

Dr. Howard of Stanford thinks that Professor Ross will be accepted by the Nebraska University, and that the opposition was inspired by political motives.

The American Protective Tariff League has awarded the preference of all foreign and domestic champagne and vintage to the Brotherhood Wine Company.

An Illinois Legislative committee will investigate the Zion City Bank of Chicago, conducted by John Alexander Dowds, the alleged faith-healer.

Marvin Ford of San Francisco rendered desperate by losses at the races, struck down a Chinese messenger and took from him a bag containing \$100.

The religious marriage of M. Paul Deschanel, President of the French Chamber of Deputies, to Miss Germaine Brice was performed at Paris February 18.

The young Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha has passed his examination for rank of military ensign. His work was qualified as "good" by the examiners.

Four American art students were arrested in the streets of Paris while reading in palanquins, carried by hired coolies, at midnight. They were released.

Henry W. Nutt, a Grand Army of the Republic veteran of San Francisco, arrived at a Los Angeles Soldiers' Home for a visit to a brother there just in time to meet a funeral procession coming out. It was the funeral of his brother.

Yarsalia Garcia, a prominent resident of Phoenix, Ariz., shot and killed his father-in-law, Spanish Moreno, 70 years of age, because the old man would not consent to the marriage of a young daughter and the brother of Garcia. The wedding will take place at once—all objections being removed.

## SHE CARRIES IT WITH HER.

When Mrs. Mary Wren is about to start on a trip to Sydney she always packs in her bag a bottle of Mother Siegel's Syrup. Of course, she is careful to put it where it is not likely to get broken, as she does not want to waste the medicine, neither does she want to spoil her things. So far, I am glad to say, she has carried her precious bottle without an accident.

And when she gets home to Acadia Cottage, Bridge street, Muswellbrook, New South Wales, she has always reason to be thankful that she took the Syrup with her.

For, you must know, that on the 20th day of Sept., 1899, Mrs. Wren was 75 years old and fifty of them she has spent in the town of Muswellbrook. She has had fifteen children, ten of whom are still living; certainly a record of which she has a right to be proud.

Now, to make this little tale run straight, and to keep the kinks out of it, we shall have to hark back to the place where it properly starts. Better still, perhaps, to let the good old lady tell it herself, as she does in a letter dated 21st of September (next day after her birthday), 1899.

"Most of my life," she goes on, "I suffered from indigestion and wind on the stomach. I have often been up half the night trying to relieve the terrible pains caused by the wind."

"I spent a lot of money on the essence of ginger and other things, but they all failed miserably. The essence of ginger would warm me for a few minutes, and then the pains would be on again; just as a barking dog begins again after you have hit him with something. That's the way it was with me."

"About five years ago I had a very bad time with influenza, and when I was slowly getting over that the indigestion came on worse than ever. We couldn't do anything for it, or with it; no more could the doctors."

"Then an old friend happened in and she said: 'Why don't you take Mother Siegel's Syrup?' I told her I didn't believe in any of the advertised medicines. She went on imploring and entreating, and I said she might as well save her breath, for she couldn't move me an inch out of my own opinions."

"What does that woman do but go and buy a bottle without my knowledge and fetch it to me? Then I gave in and began trying it. That very bottle helped, and, after taking a few bottles more I was as well as anybody would be to be."

"Since using Mother Siegel's Syrup I have got rid of all my pains and aches, and to make sure of keeping them away I carry a bottle with me wherever I go."—Mary Wren.

Mr. William John Davison, Saddle and Harness Maker, of Muswellbrook, writes that he has known Mrs. Wren for thirty years and the public may put full faith in every word she says.

## Shot Her Father.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 19.—Bessie Slater, aged 15 years, shot and probably fatally injured her father to save her mother from death at his hands. The little girl was taken to the police station, and after an inquiry, was let go. Slater came home in the evening, threw his wife on a bed and proceeded to choke her. The little girl secured a revolver and fired a bullet into her father's back, inflicting a dangerous wound.

## Wireless Message for Mutton.

Two hundred sheep, save one, were brought to Honolulu yesterday by the schooner Golden Gate from Lanai for the Metropolitan Meat Company. These sheep were ordered last week by wireless telegraphy. Manager Waller sent a message on Tuesday last to Alaka Dowsett, Lanai, telling him to send an immediate shipment of sheep by the schooner Golden Gate. The order was received without any trouble and was filled, the sheep arriving in good shape on the schooner.

A GOOD COUGH MEDICINE FOR CHILDREN.

"I have no hesitancy in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," says F. P. Moran, a well-known and popular baker of Petersburg, Va. "We have given it to our children when troubled with bad coughs, also whooping cough, and it has always given perfect satisfaction. It was recommended to me by a druggist as the best medicine for children, as it contained no opium or other harmful drug." Sold by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., sole agents Hawaii Territory.

Rivers are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doan's Ointment never fails. It cures rashes and permanent cure. At 25¢ chemist's, 50¢ extra.

BEAUTIFULSKIN  
Soft White Hands  
Luxuriant Hair  
Produced by  
CUTICURA SOAP.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN USE CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines, in ONE SOAP AT ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

## Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Hemorrhoid.

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA EXTRACT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest hemorrhoids, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free, of Aust. Depot, R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot, LUXEMBOURG, Cape Town. FORTER, DUBOIS AND CO., Sole Agents, Cape Town, S. Africa.

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